PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,545—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
" EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
" ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,2[illegible]	May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,158	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA		[illegible]	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. [illegible] Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which saves about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	5th May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporite	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	C. Canepa	15th June, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 297-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class	Rs. 500
" " " "	2nd "	" 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

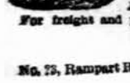
S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 75, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwedur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

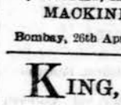
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	269 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	243 15 0	40	324 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TREACHER & CO.'S CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. DUBOIS & Co., Bordeaux.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

		Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTES St. EULALIE	per doz.	10 0	6 0
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	13 8	7 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	"	19 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	36 0	19 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's,
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's,

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch. The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

OUR HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY
THE
BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA
OVER 300,000
CIGARETTES WEEKLY.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olives Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.)

DIRECT THROUGH ROUTES
BETWEEN
BOMBAY, BANGALORE AND MYSORE
AND
CALCUTTA, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "Bogie" Vehicles, of the most improved description, lighted with compressed Gas, run between POONA and BANGALORE, by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, connecting at Poona with the Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings:—

			H.	M.	Time
Bombay	G. I. P. R.	Dep.	14	30	
Poona		Arr.	18	45	H. M.
	S. M. R.	Dep.	19	15	41 10
Hubli	"	Dep	15	14	
Bangalore	"	Arr.	7	40	

			H.	M.	Time
Bangalore	S. M. R.	Dep.	17	0	
Hubli	"	Dep.	10	2	H. M.
Poona	G. I. P. R.	Arr.	6	15	12 5
		Dep.	6	55	
Bombay	"	Arr.	11	5	

Through Fares between BOMBAY and BANGALORE: First Class Bombay to Bangalore Rs. 46-9-0; Second " do do " 23-6-0; Third " (by Mail) do " 9-6-0; Third " (by ordinary Train) Bangalore " 6-15-9

2. THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY also forms part of the most direct and cheapest through route between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE.

The following are the timings of the Trains from 1st May 1902:—

			H.	M.	Time
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Dep.	21	30	
Waltair	M. R.	Dep.	19	30	
Bezwada	"	Arr.	4	18	H. M.
	R. M. R.	Dep.	6	0	63 33
Guntakal	"	Dep.	9	40	
Bangalore	"	Arr.	13	30	

			H.	M.	Time
Bangalore City	S. M. R.	Dep.	13	35	
Guntakal	S. M. R.	Dep.	1	55	
Bezwada		Arr.	20	25	H. M.
	M. R.	Dep.	21	29	63 25
Waltair		Dep.	6	50	
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Arr.	5	40	

Through Fares between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE: 1st Class Rs. 103 / 2nd Class " 48-11; 3rd Class Mail Rs. 21-5-3; " Ordinary " 14-11-3

3. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey to or from BOMBAY and BANGALORE, and the Trains of the S. M. Railway run through between BEZWADA and BANGALORE CITY in both directions PASSENGERS to and from Calcutta and other stations on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways, change Carriages at Bezwada only.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 1st May, 1902, the TIME TABLES for certain Trains on this Railway will be REVISED, and particular attention is called to the TIMING of the following trains:—

POONA-BANGALORE SECTION.

1. There will be no change in the MAIL TRAINS between Poona and Bangalore which will leave Poona at 19-15 and Bangalore at 17-0 daily as at present.

2. The DOWN MIXED TRAINS leaving Poona at 8-15 will arrive at Belgaum at 13-10 the next morning, Hubli 10-45 and Bangalore 16-25 the following day.

3. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 10-30 instead of 7-45 and run through to Poona arriving there at 18-15.

4. LOCAL MIXED TRAINS will leave Hubli at 8-50 arriving Belgaum at 2-5 and leave Belgaum at 19-35 arriving Hubli at 18-15.

5. The UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Belgaum at 10-45 and arrive Poona at 12-40. The DOWN LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Poona 2-50 and arrive Belgaum 21-45.

BANGALORE-MYSORE-NANJANGUD SECTIONS.

6. The UP MIXED TRAIN from Mysore will start at 20 hours instead of 20-20 and arrive at Bangalore at 5-10 the next morning.

7. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN from Bangalore, will leave at 23 hours instead of 22-40 and arrive at Mysore at 7-30 next morning.

8. There will be no other changes in the Local trains between Bangalore, Mysore and Nanjangud.

HUBLI-GUNTAKAL SECTION.

9. There will be no material changes in the UP and DOWN MIXED MAIL TRAINS between Guntakal and Hubli.

10. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN now leaving Hubli at 7-0 will start at 11-30, Hospet at 18-7 and Bellary at 21-15, and arrive Guntakal at 23-30 connecting there with the Mixed Mail trains southwards to Bangalore, and eastwards to Bezwada.

11. The Up Mixed Train now leaving Guntakal 7-0 will start at 2 hours for Bellary, Hospet and Hubli, arriving at Hubli at 14-40 instead of 18-0 hours.

BEZWADA-GUNTAKAL AND GUNTAKAL-BANGALORE SECTIONS.

12. The DOWN MAIL TRAIN now leaving Guntakal at 18-30, and arriving Bangalore at 3-35 and the Up Mail Train now leaving Bangalore at 19-35 and arriving Guntakal at 6-9, WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

13. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 6-0 instead of 19-40 after arrival of the Fast Coast Mail from Calcutta, and arrive Guntakal at 5-45 leaving there at 6-40 and arrive Bangalore at 15-30.

14. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-25 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 9-55.

15. A LOCAL UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 2-0 hours and arrive at Guntakal at 17-0 hours, connecting there with the Mail train to Madras.

16. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 23-20 hours and arrive at Bezwada at 3-45 connecting there with the Mail Train to Madras, and the UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 22-0 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 5-35 hours.

17. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 13-35 and arrive Guntakal at 1-35 leaving there at 1-55 for Bezwada, where it will arrive at 20-25 the following day, connecting with the Mail train to Calcutta.

18. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-10 instead of 7-25 and arrive at Bangalore at 21-40. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 5-20 hours and arrive Guntakal at 18-5 hours.

19. The TRAINS OVER THE KOLHAPUR, BIJAPUR AND SHIMOGA BRANCHES have been altered where necessary to connect with Main Line trains.

20. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations, and the Coaching Tariff and Time Table Book, published by the Company.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

CORONATION DARBAR DELHI, 1903.

TENDERS are invited for the CATERING of VISITORS CAMP No 2, which will probably contain about 200 persons. The rate quoted should be the charge per head per day exclusive of Wines.

The Caterer will have to make his own arrangements for Glass, Crockery, Plate, and all Table Furniture for Table Servants, Cooks, and supplies. It is probable that he will be able to purchase Bread, Meat, Wood and Charcoal at the Supply Depot. Address: the SECRETARY Executive Committee, Coronation Darbar, Delhi.

CORONATION DARBAR DELHI, 1903.

TENDERS are invited for necessary Camp Furniture for about 300 persons. The Rate at which Tenderers are prepared to take back the Furniture at the conclusion of the Coronation Darbar should be quoted in the Tenders. Particulars regarding the Furniture required can be obtained on application to the SECRETARY, Executive Committee Coronation Darbar, Delhi.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. King, KING and CO. up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th May for the ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Road, Bombay.

All Information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his Office in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after Monday, the 28th instant.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be held by Messrs. KING, KING and CO. which will be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

Messrs. KING, KING and CO. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. F. STEVENS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIANS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p. m, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Visram Janalhim and Company, and on account and at the risk of Trikovun Damodar:—

10 bales Hessians, 50 by 10, any mill, landed ex "Bhundora."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th April, 1902.

EVERY WEAK MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. R. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CRANBURY LANE, LONDON, E.C. Over 30 years' continuous success.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

VERMITE—The only Powder that actually kills and exterminates Insect Pests such as Blackbellies Cockroaches, Crickets Bugs, Fleas, Moths, &c. In tins 4As, 7As, 12As and Rs 2-8—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35 Esplanade Road.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

FOR SALE.—Separately Cotton Spinning Machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, Green's ECONOMISER (256 pipes) &c., of Mahalaxmi Mills, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, No. 18, Bank Street, Fort.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

SARAH ANN RADCLIFFE, formerly COWSILL may hear of something to her advantage if she will communicate with "C. A. A." Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette." Any person knowing her present whereabouts and correct address will be rewarded on furnishing it to "C. A. A." &c., as above.

WANTED a qualified MIDWIFE for the State of Bansda. Salary Rs. 40. Apply to H. A. PATEL, Dewan, Bansda State.

READER.—FAST and EXPERIENCED FINAL READER is desirous of divoting a couple of spare hours daily (2 to 4 p.m.) to Proof Reading, for a moderate salary—Apply "500 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTTON & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS in a quiet House, close to Golf Links on Tooting Common London. Easy reach of City and West End. Board to suit visitors. Apply for terms Box "No. 122 F." Advt. Dept. "The Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Daboiker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Corner Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOME.—Write for particulars. Boats rapidly filling. Write quickly to the UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION 1 6, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt. and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Baroda.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 4 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, and Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Bookstall.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intonas, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Harmoniums, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by A. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 5. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

NOTICES.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 o'clock P.M. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 31st December, 1901.

To declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 17th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY given as Bill-Collector to DHUNJIBHOY SORABJI MASTER, has been REVOKED and CANCELLED from this date, and he is no longer in our service,

KURWA & KAJIJI.

Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. Forty (40) per Share for the year ended the 31st December, 1901, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 28th April, 1902, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 a. m., to 2½ p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 20th April, 1902, on production of Share Certificates.

For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
M. REID, Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Ld
Bombay, 21st April, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class-rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do the best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed.

NAMELY.

Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time the candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS
For the Scholastic or working year.
BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	... ...	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	... ...	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	... ...	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	... ...	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	... ...	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	... ...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	... ...	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Outstation orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P.P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS.
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY

Suppliers by the Bottle

DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 3 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £562,500.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not above Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA.
FOUCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. TULLOCH,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „
Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES, effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

EVERY PIANO
SOLD BY
SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
not only has a special
STEEL FRAME,
but contains various modern improvements in construction for extreme climates.
It is in consequence of these improvements that the PIANOS sold by SOUNDY & CO., LD., give such unequalled Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

GLARE GLASS

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT MATOONGA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Anna Domingo Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda, and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,053 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 97, new Survey No. 1, 2, 3788, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nuthoo Subedhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in dooras, waste paper in doorras, loose grain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks, gunny in bundles, and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tweardd Lane, Fort, the office furniture and safes of the office of Messrs Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, consisting of black wood and teakwood office tables, chairs, glass cupboards, pigeon holes, benches, one large iron fire proof safe on stand, punkhas, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Pursuant to the decree made in suit No. 678 of 1901 (wherein Bhimjeebhoy Framjee Kavarana was plaintiff and Khurshedjee Byramjee Choksey defendant), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, diamond, ruby and pearl brooch, gold photo brooch, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, gold necklace and bracelets, gold safety pins, gold watches and chains, gold earrings and lockets, gold buttons, ruby and pearl earring, &c., &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th April, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. R. G. Hill, consisting of wearing apparel, masonic jewel and apron, leather writing case, steel trunks, hand bag, small size Webley 5 chamber revolver, gent's bicycle, by the New Hudson Cycle Co., Ld., copper coins, brass propeller, pitchometer, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. W. Lewis, consisting of wearing apparel, canvas, and leather trunks, leather handbag, Chubbs cash box, boiler makers' slide gauge, drawing instruments, set of false teeth, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 12-30 p.m. punctually, at Custom House Road, Fort, the following.—

2 royal hand presses, 1 hydraulic press.

2 Binders rouling machine, 2 Envelope folding machines, 1 Warehouse revolving table.

The above are now on view.

SALE OF 8 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consigned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. Chatturbhuj Gordhandas—

Ex s. s. City of Delhi.

2227-34—8 cases white nainsooks, 32 inches by 13 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

2 large size glass show cases.

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, almira, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 D. B. Rifle H. bore, pin fire, with loaded and unloaded cartridges by J. D. Dougall.

1 D. B. C. F. Shot gun by Rigby and Co., 12 bore, with about 200 cartridges.

1 harmonium, almost new.

1 Albion printing press, 1 American type-writer, and 1 autograph with air vessel and pump.

On account of the consigned—

10 pieces colored coating damaged by water and fire.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 boat shaped landau with rubber tyred wheels and bay mare.

1 light victoria, with rubber-tyred wheels.

1 second-hand vis-a-vis.

1 dos-de-seated brougham.

1 strong-built office shigram.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, near the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome lackwood and teakwood household furniture plated ware, crockery and glassware, English ice box, sweet toned grand cottage piano by Linder, table ornaments, wind proof lamps, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF CUTCH, MADRAS AND GUJARAT CASTORSEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th Inst, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the time and places mentioned below, by order of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co and on account and at the risk of the following persons, the undermentioned Cutch, Madras and Gujarat Castorseed—

At 2 p.m. at Argyl Road, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Sha Napoo Nansee and Co,

200 candies on account and at the risk of Jaisungbhoy Dolatram.

100 candies on account and at the risk of Ruttonsey Bharmal

200 candies on account and at the risk of Chapsey Soorjee

200 candies on account and at the risk of Virji Jaithani

100 candies on account and at the risk of Magonlal Ramchund.

100 Candies on account and at the risk of Choonilal Nanchund

200 candies on account and at the risk of Arjun Khimjee

100 candies on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Bapoojee

At 3 p.m., at Cullian Street, Dana Bunder, in the godown of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co—

100 candies on account and at the risk of Hemchund Motichund.

200 candies on account and at the risk of Magonlal Ramchund.

The above goods were sold for delivery from Chaitur Sud the 15th to Vaisak Sud the 15th.

A deposit of 25th per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE NEW FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Bombay Club, very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household new furniture, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of dining table and chairs, large marble top sideboard, dumb waiters, whalnut marble top tables, and teatrays, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, chiffoniers and cabinets, book cases, office tables, easy chairs, plain topped teapoys, bedstead, mirror door single and double almyras, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, etc.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Tata Building, Wellington Lines, Cooperage, and opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, plateware, crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of CHARLES GOLDSPINK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

CRAWFOED & CO.

Bombay, 28th April, 1902.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, at 2 p.m., the following :—

By order of the consigned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Cassum Ismail.

2 cases each 12 pieces 54" by 36 yards, all wool tennis flannel.

By order of the executrix the property of the late Mr. J. A. DeLima, consisting of a blackwood bedstead, cupboard, marble top dressing table, marble top and tiled back washing table, silver carved bowl, silver jug and mug, silver inkstand and pens, plated fish knife and fork, claret jug, gong cruet stand, tea set, washing set, piccolo, violin, one English chronometer by Hunter and Co; one double case gold watch, two gold watch guards, gold pins, rings, shirt buttons and links, besides a lot of wearing apparels, a volume of the practical encyclopaedia of Medicine, and other articles.

The remaining unsold lot of wines comprising 7 dozen quarts and pints, Choquot champagne, 3 dozen pints P and B champagne and 4 dozen quarts Beaujolets burgundy. These wines are in perfectly good condition and are sold to clear the surplus stock.

A sample consignment of "the patent" Vulcanite" fireproof roofing material, sufficient for 100 square yards.

200 sets each 10 pieces iron rice bowls.

A lot of miscellaneous articles consisting of a Japanese cabinet, two pairs decorated umbrella stands, a blackwood high chair, a double light hanging lamp, seven dozen tea pots, etc.

The property of a European gentleman comprising an elegantly made drawing suite consisting of blackwood settees, 5 do. occasional chairs and two do. arm chairs, cushion seat and back and upholstered with tapestry do. high chair, one dressing table with mirror and one dressing table with marble top,

2 English saddles.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Bombay, 28th April, 1902. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 11-16	=	plus 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	do
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 13-16	=	do
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	=	do
Bar Silver in New York	51 3-4	=	do
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	do
Berlin Cheque on London	20·48 1-2	=	do
xchange on New York	4·87 7-8	=	— 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 7-8	"	plus 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	"	plus 1-8

Arrival—Tabristan.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats 100. Imports nil. Spot 5 8-32. plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Api.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5·7	5·6	5·5	4·46	4·32
plus 4	plus 3	plus 3	plus 4	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	7,000 bales.
Do. last year	10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	21,000 "
Do. to Continent	13,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 11-16 plus 3-16
Futures, month of July	9·46 plus 18
Do. do. Oct.	8·29 plus 5
Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	60000
" Exports to Great Britain	48000
" " to Continent	45000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	580000
" " at Interior Ports	290000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 25th April, 1902 :—

Cotton	7,089 bales.
Wheat	10,891 cwts.
Linseed	17,073 "
Rapeseed	12,988 "
Gingellyseed	1,702 "
Poppyseed	8,401 "
Groundnuts	336 "
Castorseed	3,796 "
Rice	21,630 "
Myrabolians	8,462 "
Cottonseed	15,814 "

Imports of treasure ex s. s. Arabia from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	7,75,080
Silver Bullion	"	23,30,309

Ex s. s. Peninsular from London.

Silver Bullion	Rs.	1,46,560

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	62,000
" Sold on spec.	1,000
" for exportation	4 600
" Amount forwarded to consumers	59,000
" Actual exports	9,000
" Week's imports	43,000
" Stock	10,86,000
Surats Week's sales	300
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	200
" Actual exports	Nil
" Week's imports	Nil
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	70,0000
" Indian	4,000

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 1-4. May-June Business done. Tone firm.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 3-4. May-June, Business done. Tone firm.

Linseed 54 3-4. June-July. Business done. Tone firmer.

Specie Shipments.

Silver to Bombay	£ 90,000
Gold do.	£ 20,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 90,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

EXCHANGE—Tone stead.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand				1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months	Sight	D. A...	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight		126
Shanghai	30 "	"		170
Japan	30 "	"		149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Firm.

Cash	97-13
1st Settlement	97-13
2nd	97-12

Money Market :—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 10th April	6	do
Bank of Bengal	do. 3rd April	6	do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th February	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.			
Ready		9	13
Forward, May		9	13
Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	4 to 6	6
Do. Forward, May	6	4 to 6	6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	12 to 6	13
do Forward May	6	12 to 6	13
Poppyseed.—Tone Firm.			
Ready	8	9	
Forward, May	8	9	
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	27	12	
Forward, May	28	4	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	176	169	164 to 25	May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	186	181	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	185	180	...	do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	198	192	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	186	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	201	195	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	202	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	...	196	191	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	231	227	225	do.
Bhownugger H. G.	...	...	189 15-25	May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	225	"
Westerns	...	...	203	"

COTTON—Tone strong.

SHARES.—Market Steady.

Manockjee Petit Mills	1,630	
Bank of Bombay	1,230	
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	562	1-2
Tapty Valley Railway	410	

A FAITHFUL PYTHON.

HOW IT SOUGHT REVENGE.

A GENTLEMAN, long resident in the neighbourhood of Trincomalee, tells an extraordinary story, which, if the facts be as he has every reason to believe them, should go far towards modifying current opinions on the low morals and fickle affections of snakes. Anything in the nature of monogamy in the social fabric of those cold-blooded reptiles has not so far, I think, been suspected, but in this story there was something suspiciously like it. A sportsman had been out shooting, and after a long tramp with no manner of success he had come across an enormous boa-constrictor, or some kind of python, and shattered its head with both barrels of his twelve bore. With some difficulty he dragged the huge carcase a short distance through the jungle to his bungalow and flung it across a deck chair in an empty room, going out to the verandah on another side of the bungalow and ordering very sensibly in the circumstances, a whisky peg. About half an hour later his wife came in and asked what sport he had had. Preparing a surprise for her, he answered that he had made a capital bag, and advised her to go and look at it in the other room, the apartment in which he had deposited he defunct python. A minute or two later resounding shrieks came from that quarter of the tenement, but he put this expression of emotion down to a little natural alarm at the sight of that grisly booty, and did not stir from his comfortable position. The shrieks, however, grew louder and more desperate, and knowing that his wife was seasoned to snakes and would not be thus moved by the sight of a dead and, therefore, harmless one he hastened to the other room, and the surprise was now his, for, whereas the original python still lay motionless where he had thrown it, a second, of about the same size, had pinned his unfortunate wife down under the table behind which she had tried to dodge the infuriated reptile, and, although its never actually got its teeth into her before a large charge of buckshot had been accommodated in its skull, the unfortunate lady fell badly in her frenzy to escape and broke two of her ribs. The only possible theory was that the original victim's mate—my informant's friend was not anatomist enough to recognise the sex of either—had stealthily followed its murderer to his lair and was apparently guarding the dear dead when unwittingly disturbed by the lady.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—COLTHURST—April 19, at St Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev Canon F N Hill, Captain Frank Addingill Smith, MB, BS, MRCS, MRCP, son of George Richard Smith of Torquay, Devonshire, to Mary Bernard Dorothy, younger daughter of the late James Colthurst, LL D, of Cork.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CALVERT—April 20, at Cuttack, the wife of Major J T Calvert, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

O'DONNELL—April 17, at Kolar Gold Field, the wife of Dr T J O'Donnell, Chief Medical Officer, of a daughter.

WARING—April 18, at Murree, the wife of M L Waring, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—ATHERTON-TEMPEST—April 21, at St Andrew's (The Kirk), Madras, by the Rev J N Ogilvie, M A, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, T W Mitchell, to Marie J Atherton-Tempest, daughter of the late Captain S W Tempest, 1st Essex Regiment.

DEATH.

BLAKE—March 27, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Georgina Wilhemina, wife of George Blake, Guard, E I Railway.

BENSLEY—April 17, at Jubbulpore, Dilys, the dearly loved child of Rev and Mrs E A Bensley, C M S, aged 8 months.

POE—April 22, at Fesimeer, Punjab, India, James Robert, only child of Captain J Poe, R A at C, aged 11 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON. A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3 0
COMPLEXION PILULES. Make the Skin bright and clear.	0 12
COPAL VARNISH For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2 0
CORN and WART REMOVER Painless and Sure.	1 0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES Promptly relieves and cures.	3 8
COUGH LOZENGES From an old and well tried receipe.	0 12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1 8
DEPILATORY LIQUID For removing superfluous Hairs.	1 8
DEPILATORY POWDER A Cheaper form, very efficacious.	0 4
DERMALINE MIXTURE For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1 0
DERMALINE OINTMENT For use with the above Mixture.	0 8
DIALYSED IRON Does not blacken the Teeth.	0 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 35m., Sun sets 6h. 21m., High water, 1-55m., 2-42a. Low water, 7-46m., 8-45a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Bank Street, 5 p. m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore Saheb of Limdi, accompanied by fifteen followers carrying one gun and four swords, arrived in Bombay on Friday, and has taken up his residence at Peddar Road, Malaber Hill.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karrachi, Sind Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit per extra s. s Assyria will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m. this day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. tomorrow.—Mails for Singapore and Kobe per extra s. s. Foreric will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 p. m. to-morrow.

DROWNED IN THE DOCK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the Victoria Dock, relative to the death of Angelo B. Pietro, aged thirty-eight years, a steward on board the steamship Imperatrix now lying in the Dock. On Saturday evening the deceased went ashore with permission. About 10-30 p.m. he was seen riding his bicycle from the north side towards the wharf No. 5 and fell into the water of the dock. He was alone and there was no obstruction in his way. It was a moon-light night. A policeman ran at once and threw a buoy into the water, but the deceased was drowned. The spot where the deceased was drowned, was then dragged and the body was recovered about half an hour later. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in the dock was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Anverbee, a Mahomedan woman, aged thirty years, wife of Dadamea and resided with her husband at Kamatipoora. The father of the deceased in his evidence stated that about a week ago he went to bring her home in connection with the Mahomedan festivity, but her husband refused to let her go with him. The husband used to ill-treat the deceased, who twice threatened to commit suicide. The husband in his evidence denied having ill-treated the deceased, but admitted having refused to let her go with her father. On Saturday afternoon the deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning. She died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED MURDER IN THE PALLANPUR STATE.—The Bombay Police received information from a townsman on Friday last that one Hathi Raja, a Hindu, resident of the village of Mota in the Pallanpur State, who recently arrived in Bombay with a woman named Gunga, had, about twenty days ago, murdered Gunga's husband Godhur Mona in a village called Coora in that State. The Police arrested Hathi at his residence in Moogbhat and questioned him about the alleged murder. The man admitted that he had an altercation with Godhur about twenty days ago, and that Godhur fell into a well, which was some distance from the village and was drowned. The accused then brought the woman Gunga, with whom he had been on intimate terms for some time past, to Bombay under the pretence of searching for her husband. The accused was on Saturday morning, charged by Superintendent Stanford before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with the murder of the deceased Hathi Raja. After some evidence was recorded, the case was remanded, pending communication with the authorities at Pallanpur.

AN OBSTINATE GHARRIWALA.

ACTION BY GENERAL WILLCOCKS.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Velinker, pleader, filed an information on behalf of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District, against Udmi Dadabhoy Jivanji, a hack victoria driver, No. 461, and charged him with refusing to ply his conveyance for hire.

On Saturday, the 19th instant, at about 4 p.m. Sir James looked for a hack victoria near the Great Western Hotel as he wanted to go home. He found the accused with his victoria near the hotel and asked his peon to call for it. The conveyance came up in answer to the call and the peon put the complainant's box in it. Sir James then got into the gharry and asked the driver to take him to his residence, Malabar Hill. On the accused refusing to do so, the complainant insisted. The accused returned that it was "zoolum", he would not drive. Thereupon the complainant asked him to drive him to the nearest police station, and explained to him that it was his duty to drive him to the police station at least. Not only did the accused refuse to do this, but asked Sir James to leave his gharry saying "tum kon hai"? At last finding him so obstinate the complainant got his box removed from the gharry, and asked the accused to give his name. He refused to give his name and drove away shouting insolently at the complainant. The complainant wisely restrained his temper, got into another victoria and drove to the nearest police station. There he lodged his complaint and was given the names of the driver and the license of the victoria shortly after. The Magistrate ordered the summons to be issued and made returnable for to-day.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or fal ing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair " to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

ADDRESS TO THE KING-EMPEROR.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Committee of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference on Saturday night at the bungalow of Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, at Chowpatty, for the purpose of adopting an address to be presented to the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation in June next. There were about a hundred Mahomedans present and Nawab Hassein Mea, the Chief of the Mangrole, presided. The chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, the following address, which was taken as read, was adopted :—

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE ALMIGHTY.

To his most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Colonies beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Defender of Faith, &c. May it please Your Imperial Majesty, We, the President, Vice-Presidents, Vice-Chairman of the Conference Committee, the General Secretary, Divisional Secretaries and the Delegates of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference, with profound respects, approach the foot of your August Throne, to pay the tribute of loyalty and reverence to your most Gracious Majesty, on the most auspicious and joyous occasion of your Majesty's Coronation as the King of England and the Emperor of India. We respectfully take the liberty of stating, for the information of your august self, that the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference was established on the 13th of March in the year 1901 A.D., with the object of encouraging and diffusing education and social reform among the Mahomedan subjects of Your Majesty throughout the Presidency of Bombay. This year, on the 13th of March, the Conference held its sessions, in the City of Bombay, under the kind patronage of His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Baron Stafford Northcote, G.C.I.E., the Governor of Bombay. We, the Mahomedan subjects of Your Majesty, respectfully state that this educational movement has received staunch support and unfailing sympathy from Your Majesty's noble and popular Representative, Lord Northcote, and his distinguished Councillor, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., from its very commencement.

Ever since this movement has been set on foot, there is an awakening amongst the Mahomedan subjects in regard to educational matters. Up till now the Mahomedans have been in a deplorably backward condition in respect to educational and social matters relating to their community. Hitherto Your Majesty's Mahomedan subjects have received every consideration at the hands of your Imperial Government, but it is due to their own indifference that the Mahomedans have failed to make the most of the opportunities so parentally afforded to them by the benign British Government. Ever since the inauguration of this movement, your Mahomedan subjects have resolved to spare no pains to avail themselves of the educational advantages granted with such generosity by the Glorious British Rule. In order that this movement may achieve something practical in the way of helping the education of old but impoverished members of ancient Mahomedan families in particular, and poor Mahomedans in general, a scheme called the "Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Rupee Scheme" has now been set on foot. In accordance with its Rules, each Mahomedan, man and woman, is to contribute a Rupee, all over the Presidency, and subscriptions thus raised will be devoted towards founding and equipping an institution in a central place in this Presidency for imparting secondary and higher education to Mahomedan youths. The Rupee scheme will be worked through Zilla Committees, the organization of which is found necessary for carrying on the work of the Conference Committee. It is the earnest desire of the Members of old Mahomedan families, and the Mahomedan public, that the education which ought to be imparted to the young Mahomedans should be of such quality as to turn out in increasing numbers loyal Mahomedan subjects, useful and enlightened Members of Society and men learned in every branch of human knowledge. We, Your Majesty's loyal and humble subjects, with great deference, take the liberty to mention that the support given to this movement by His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, and his distinguished Councillor, Sir Charles Ollivant, K.C.I.E., has tended to cement the bonds of goodwill and fidelity between the Rulers and the ruled, and has contributed much towards strengthening the ties of Mahomedan loyalty to the Imperial Crown. On such an auspicious occasion as the Coronation of Your Most Gracious Majesty, we, your loyal Mahomedan subjects, consider it our solemn duty to tender our sincere and loyal felicitations, and we earnestly pray that the Almighty may shower His choicest blessings on Your Majesty, Your Royal Consort, and the Members of Your Imperial Family. It is under Your Majesty's beneficent rule that we enjoy perfect protection to life and property, an equality of rights and liberties, without any distinction of caste or creed. It is an auspicious circumstance in the annals of the Mahomedans of this Presidency that this movement, which has for its aim the amelioration of the condition of so many of your Mahomedan subjects, should have had its commencement in the year of the Coronation of Your Gracious Majesty. We, Your Majesty's Mahomedan subjects, are happy and contented under Your Gracious rule, and pray to the Bountiful Providence for the permanence of the glorious British Raj, for it is under its civilized rule that we enjoy blessings as innumerable as the sands of the sea. God grant that we, your loyal and devoted Mahomedan subjects, continue to discharge our duty towards Your Imperial Majesty with sincerity of purpose and unflinching loyalty to the Imperial Crown. With profound homage we have the high honour and great privilege of subscribing ourselves as Your Gracious Majesty's most devoted, loyal, and humble subjects.

With regard to the Rupee Scheme it was resolved to appoint different committees of representatives, Mahomedans in the various wards of the city to collect funds and when sufficient amount was realised to establish an institution for the education of Mahomedan youths.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

OUTRAGES AND DACOITS NEAR POONA.

POLICE PARTY ATTACKED.

A PATEL HACKED TO DEATH.

A Junnar correspondent sends an account of the doings of a band of dacoits headed by one Daji Vithoo Shinde, a cultivator. In February last he shot a tiger with a gun, and was called upon by the police to explain how he had come in possession of the weapon. He admitted having killed a tiger, but denied the possession of a firearm or having ever made use of it. He submitted that the tiger was entrapped and done to death by means of Indian clubs.

The police, not satisfied with this explanation, asked Daji to produce the skin of the tiger to enable them to ascertain the truth of his statement. This he agreed to do. He was sent with a police sepoy to fetch the skin out. After having gone to a safe distance from the police "tanna," Daji turned upon his escort, clubbed and stunned him, and bolted. From that day he became a dacoit.

A party of policemen was told off in pursuit of him. On learning this, Daji, who had by that time collected a number of desperadoes, laid in wait for his pursuers, and, on the 24th February last, he attacked the party at Amba. The chief constable who was in charge of the party was shot at, but fortunately the bullet went astray, but a policeman, who was standing by, was injured in the arm. The dacoits then took to their heels. Daji and his band subsequently learnt that a party of police was to pass Karjat, and with the view of attacking it they posted themselves in a gorge, a few miles from Karjat. Concealing himself behind a tree, and armed with a double-barrelled gun, he awaited the arrival of the police. When they came within the range of his gun, he discharged both barrels simultaneously, with the result that one of the policemen was hit in the arm, and another in the face. This sudden encounter threw the policemen into confusion, and in the excitement that followed, they dropped their muskets. This emboldened Daji and his party to rush out of their ambuscade. They picked up three of the muskets, smashed them on the rocks, and made off with their own weapons. This happened on the 24th of March.

One Dharia Nirmul, who is a native of Hutvize in the Junnar taluka, has joined this gang. The patel of the village had, it has been alleged, enticed away the wife of Dharia. With the view of taking revenge, Dharia led the gang to, and on the 22 inst. entered, the village, and asked for the surrender of the patel. On being informed that the patel was not at home, they forced their way into his house. They found Balo Luxmon, the patel, concealing himself in a loft. The dacoits dragged him out, took him to an open space, and there bound him to a post with his own pugree and hacked him to death with their swords. Since then the gang has not been heard of.

Diligent search in now being made for them, and as they are all well known to the police, their arrest is considered to be certain.

THE second Ceylon Contingent of 120 men for South Africa left Colombo on the 22nd instant by the transport "Syria," which has been specially chartered.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE Committee of this fund in their report for the past year state that in publishing the audited accounts of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Fund for the financial year ending 31st March 1902, they desire to express their satisfaction with the management of the Nursing Institution as carried on by the Sisters of All Saints, and are again indebted to subscribers and donors for having so generously supported the Fund, and especially to Mr. Fraser, the Editor of the 'Times of India," for so strongly enlisting the sympathy and interest of the public towards the Nursing Institution. The receipts, exclusive of donations for the Additional Quarters, but inclusive of fees received from Private Nursing, totalled Rs. 50,297-5-5, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,443-14-5. A balance of Rs. 4,373-0-4 is carried forward to next year's account which is satisfactory, but it should be remembered the average monthly expenditure reaches about Rs. 4,200, and it is therefore very necessary the public should continue to generously support this institution.

There is still a debt of Rs. 11, 805-15-11 on the Additional Quarters, which have cost Rs. 45,555, and it is most desirable this should be cleared off as soon as possible.

A Government Resolution relating to Grants-in-Aid to Local Hospitals, and certain conditions under which Government agree to defray half the cost of the nursing in the wards, has been issued, and it is in sympathy with what the Committee urged on Government in connection with St. George's Hospital about 18 months ago.

Prior to this Resolution being issued Government, recognising the grave need for pecuniary aid, sanctioned a special and most timely grant of Rs. 3,500. The cost of the up-keep of the present Hospital Staff of Nurses totals about Rs. 28,758 for the year, towards which expenditure Government, inclusive of the special grant, contributed Rs. 13,700. The fees earned by the Private Nursing Staff amounted to Rs. 21,332-4-10 and the cost of the up-keep of this Establishment came to about Rs. 19,144.

Captain Burnett, formerly Resident Surgeon, has been succeeded by Captain Jackson.

Mr. Reddie, who has acted as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer for sometime, tendered his resignation in view of leaving for England, and Mr. Chrystal has very kindly consented to act in his place.

The report of the Sister-in-Charge states that throughout the past year the Nursing Staff of the Hospital has worked steadily on with few changes; the strain having been much less than during the previous year, owing to there having been fewer patients and a somewhat larger Staff of Nurses. During the current 12 months 20 Probationers have been taken on trial. Of these 8 left as unsuitable and the remaining 12 were enrolled on the Staff which now consists of 4 Charge Nurses, 8 Senior, 10 Junior and 11 Probationers, as well as 3 Sisters. The results of the examinations this year have been on the whole good. No Nurse who went up failed to pass. Captain Jackson, our Resident Medical Officer, has kindly conducted the examinations. Five candidates have passed their final examination and joined the Private Nursing Staff, Mr. Lund, the Hon

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th April, 1902.

1. The following member having joined, is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 23rd instant and posted to No. 3 Sub-Division No. 1 Company :—No. 857 Gunner W C Perry.

2. Leave of absence for eight (8) months has been granted to Gunner P. B. Martin, from 22nd instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 28th April, 1902.

Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rifle Association Prizes which have not yet been paid can be had on applicatoin at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1902.

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

MR. LAIRD CLOWES, than whom there is no writer more competent at the present time to treat upon Naval subjects, contributes an article in the April number of the "Nineteenth Century" in which he takes to task the Committee recently appointed by the Admiralty to enquire into the best means of improving the efficiency of the Royal Naval Reserve. Criticising the personnel of the Committee Mr. Clowes remarks upon the non-inclusion of any member of the Royal Naval Reserve. Looking at the nature of the Committee's business, it must be admitted that Mr Clowes' argument that it would have been better equipped for the attainment of its principal ends if it had included the names of some prominent and trusted representative of that body, is a sound one. The Navy and the Mercantile Marine, from which service the Royal Naval Reserve is recruited, it is a well-known fact, have never got on well together, have never either understood or appreciated each other. The bluejacket looks down upon the merchant seaman as an incompetent bungler, who has little discipline and less method, who is slipshod, dirty and disrespectful, and who is incurably devoid of those traditions and ideas which obtain in the Navy, and which, no doubt, contribute to render it what it is. The naval view of the merchant seaman is one, however, which few who have been much at sea in merchant ships would be prepared to endorse. He may lack much of the smartness and discipline of the bluejacket, and may slouch about his work in a manner wonderful to the latter, but the charges of incompetence and having no method cannot be sustained. In the view of the Mercantile Marine the average naval officer is an intolerant being, swathed in red tape, possessed of the narrowest notions of what constitutes real efficiency, a worshipper of unmeaning smartness, a man who will admit only one way for the doing of a thing, and, generally, a member of a class apart, absurdly jealous of his position and privileges, and ridiculously fond of asserting them. That the views of both sides are poisoned and exaggerated goes without saying.

In the words of Mr. Clowes the simple truth, put briefly, is that the Navy is essentially and congenitally conservative; that the mercantile marine is inclined to be radical and democratic; and that conservatism and radicalism do not get on well together, nor indeed understand each other at all unless they be given frequent opportunities of association. Association, we are told, begets tolerance, though it does not necessarily lead to conversion. While on the quarter-deck and in the wardroom the utmost friendliness prevails between the officers of the Navy and the Royal Naval Reserve. The seamen of the two branches of the service, we fear, are not much in sympathy with each other. Unlike the officers, the men of the Royal Naval Reserve are usually embarked only for very short periods and are naturally unable to compete with the regular bluejackets in neatness and smartness. They are also oppressed with a conviction that half the rules and regulations to which they are subjected are mere valueless forms. Accustomed to the somewhat lax discipline of the merchant service they are unable to fall in with the taut discipline that exists in the Navy. The bluejackets are rarely at pains to conceal the uncomprising contempt with which they regard them, and they, in return, look upon the bluejackets as base slaves to an unreasoning tyranny. All this, as Mr. Clowes remarks, tends to make the Royal Naval Reserve unpopular among merchant seaman and a happier state of things will have to be inaugurated if the Reserve is to be brought to that state of efficiency which the Empire expects. At present the Reserve man is unfairly handicapped. He is expected, upon joining seagoing ships of war, after having gone through the drill ships at the ports, to be competent, to undertake the duties of a regular bluejacket of the fleet, and is exposed to contumely, if not actual punishment, if he fails. There would be nothing to take exception to in this were the arrangements such that the Reservist could learn his duties properly before joining a commissioned seagoing man-of-war. They are, however, unfortunately inefficient for the purpose and in this connection the remarks by a very keen and intelligent seaman of the Nawal Reserve are worthy of consideration :—"It has struck me often that the Admiralty is making a very grievous mistake when it considers and allows an obsolete and rotten wooden bulk like the "President," in the South-West India Dock, to be sufficient for the training of such a fine body of volunteers as the mercantile marine can supply. I may add that many men with whom I have trained in that hulk have deemed it an insult to themselves that the port of London, where many hundreds of officers and men are obliged to put in their drill, contains only so rotten and so ill-equipped a tub. She needs daily pumping to keep her afloat, and as for armament there is not a single gun on board which is not obsolete. How can men on whom reliance may some day have to be placed be efficiently drilled in such circumstances, and of what use would 75 per cent. of them be if sent on board a modern battleship? They would have to unlearn what they have learnt in the "President" and to begin afresh. Imagine a man-of-war going into action with a large percentage of her crew having to be sent below in order that they might not impede the other men at their stations. The men are anxious enough to be useful to their country, but the admiralty absolutely prevents them, or does its best to prevent them, from becoming so, and fills them with disgust, for so hollow and unreal a service."

Unfortunately there is only too much truth in what the writer says. It is a well-founded and serious statement, of what has long since reached the proportions of a national scandal. To make the Royal Naval Reserve popular, both with its own members and with the merchant service generally, as well as with the Royal Navy, would not be a difficult matter. Mr. Clowes thinks that one of the most efficacious means would be to afford facilities for the men, as well as for the officers, to join His Majesty's sea-going ships for one or more periods of twelve months' training, and subsequently to give them small retaining fees annually, up to a certain age, in proportion to their qualifications and certificates. A change of this kind would undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect, and would tend to bring the seamen of, the Navy and of the Reserve into that closer touch which has proved so beneficial in the case of the officers. Another good measure would be to abolish the old drill ships and substitute for them a number of well-equipped instruction batteries on shore supplementing these with one or two modern sea-going tenders—third class cruisers preferably—which should be continually at sea up and down the coast, and to and from which Reservists, able to put in a week's or a fortnight's drill at odd times, should be transferred upon application without expense to themselves. In addition the Royal Naval Reserve ought to be permanently represented in the office of the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves by a Reserve officer of good standing. Given these conditions, there should be no reason why the strength of the Royal Naval Reserve could not be brought up to 60,000 within a few years and even then, despite the preference that British shipowners have for seamen of foreign nationality, the productiveness of the Mercantile Marine as a provider of Reserves would not be exhausted.

INDIAN VOLUNTEERS AND THE CORONATION.

By the publication of the names of the officers of the Contingent, which appeared in our issue of the 25th inst., the roster of those who are to have the honor of representing the Indian Volunteers is complete, and we are in a position to consider the composition of the Force. The men will represent every Corps in India, and, in the absence of any rules as to the method of selection, it was left to the Officers Commanding to send up the names of their representatives. We do not pretend to know how the choice was arrived at in each Corps, but our information goes to shew that, in some Corps on this side, the Officer Commanding nominated his man or men after consulting his officers, whilst in others a ballot took place among the men themselves, and from the names thus obtained a selection by ballot or otherwise was made. In any case, we think, the probabilities are that the rank and file of the Contingent will be found to consist of seasoned Volunteers who, by devotion to duty, long service, and efficiency, have fairly merited the honor they have secured. Naturally among those not chosen are many men whose claims may be as good as those of the favored ones; but they will doubtless accept their discomfiture with a good grace as one of the chances of war, and any heartburning will soon disappear. The Government of India endeavoured to apportion the number of representatives according to the numerical strength of each of the 65 Corps in India. The East India Railway sends five men, there are three 3-men Corps; twenty-five 2-men Corps and the rest one man each. The Indian Army List confines its record of Volunteers to some details of place and uniform of each regiment and the names and dates of commissions of Officers Commanding and Adjutants only. Such useful information as a complete list of officers or the strength of each regiment finds no place in the publication. We are unable, therefore, to judge with accuracy exactly how the incidence of numbers to be selected with total strength runs, but we are disposed to think there are some anomalies, and that at least some of the Railway Corps have not had their fair proportion. For instance, the two Battalions of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles numbering at least 1,500 men send three men, which is the same number as the Bangalore Rifle Regiment supplies, whilst that fine Regiment, the G.I.P., only contributes two men to the Contingent.

Turning to the Officers whose names come from Simla and whose selection may have been made there on the recommendation of Local Governments or Lieutenant-Generals, we come at once to more delicate ground. The officer selected for the Command is Lieut-Colonel J. Hodding of the Behar Light Horse, Hony. A. D. C. to the Lieut-Governor of Bengal. He appears to have just ten years' service and to be an indigo planter by profession. Next in rank is Lieut-Colonel Russell who, as we all know, is the popular Commandant of the B. V. A. and a Judge of the High Court. The Adjutant is Major J. McDermott, Chief Clerk of the Quarter-Master General's Department, Simla. Northern Bengal is appropriately represented by a Light-Horseman tea-planter; Upper Burma sends a Major of Infantry who in private life is a brewer, whilst Major Deane of the Madras Guards is a Merchant. Captain Ivens of the Oudh Rifles we do not identify on private life. Of the services of the last five named officers we have no record available for ready reference for the reason already given, but it is to be hoped they fairly represent on the grounds of service and efficiency the Presidencies and Districts from which they come. Anyhow we hope other Presidencies will not have the same cause for dissatisfaction as the Volunteer Officers of the Bombay Presidency have. For, although on purely personal grounds no exception will be taken to the officer appointed, it is evidently keenly felt that, holding a commission for only nineteen months is, from a Volunteer's point of view, a slender qualification. A real grievance which we should have thought the Government of India, if guiltless of favoritism or want of tact, would have been particularly careful to avoid making, is the omission to include an officer from any of the Railway Corps. This is in our opinion a distinct slight on a body of men whose loyalty to the Volunteer cause is proverbial in India, whose personal efficiency ranks high, who from their position are able to introduce into their Corps a standard of discipline and efficiency which all other Volunteers envy, and who from their numerical strength should not have been overlooked. The feeling, we know, runs high among Volunteer Officers that the military authorities are out of touch with, if not indifferent to them and their work, and the difficulty in securing the right men to fill the commissioned ranks is yearly becoming more pressing. We much fear that the incidents we have referred to in connection with the selection of Volunteer Officers to attend the Coronation will not lessen the feeling in the one case, or decrease the difficulty in the other.

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

THE annual report of the Bombay Department of Land Records and Agriculture, speaks very diffidently of the agricultural prospects in the presidency for the present season. The prospects, says the report, are those of another lean year, owing to the nature of last year's monsoon. The effects of an insufficiency of rain, were, moreover, aggravated by the depredations of locusts and rats. In Sind the locusts remained throughout the year, and from June onwards they invaded the Presidency proper, and appeared in several parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, and Bijapur, and even in the Konkan districts of Thana, Kolaba, and Ratnagiri. Rewards were offered for the collection and destruction of locusts' eggs and fungus, for the extermination of the pests prepared at the Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, was tried, but without avail. In Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Larkhana, and in all the districts of Gujarat in and Khandesh rats caused immense damage to the crops. Rewards were offered for their destruction, and in some districts Wadars were introduced to teach the local labourers how to dig out the rats. Of this knowledge, however, they did not avail themselves fully, owing to caste scruples and religious prejudices. However, hundreds of rats were killed in one way and another. Where water was plentiful, the rats were turned out of the holes by that means, and another effectual, though fantastic, way to fetch them out was to get a grass or rat snake, and after tying a string round it to send it into the holes after the mischievous rodents. The rats soon learned to avoid arsenic mixture, which was tried, and squill mixture, which, was said to be very deadly, had no effect on them at all. During the year the veterinary department got through some satisfactory work. The horse and mule breeding operations were successful. Rinderpest was prevalent amongst the cattle in some districts, and of the animals attacked 68·9 per cent. died. The fodder experiments were not very successful, and the cotton experiments at the Poona Farm also failed. Good results were obtained in connection with experiments with 23 varieties of wheat, but the bajri experiments failed, the cost exceeding the outturn. Experiments were also made with gram, tobacco, soybean, maza, buckwheat, and millets. In order to bring about the improvement of seed by selection of the staple crops of the Poona district, experiments were made with the three best local varieties of jowar and the deshi and goghari varieties of cotton. In the Presidency proper the large decline shown in agricultural stock in the previous year's report was continued, and the aggregate number of cattle showed a decline of 164,000 or 2·8 per cent. The total went down to 5,689,000, which, according to the report, is only a little more than two-thirds of the average for the ten years preceding 1896-97. Milch cattle showed a decrease of 58,000 or 3·2 per cent., and all the districts of the Presidency except Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals and Khandesh, suffered. The class which showed the biggest decrease were the young stock, the number of which declined during the year by 170,000. Sind recorded a total decrease of 23,000 animals. The decrease in the number of sheep amounted to 48,000 or 3·3 per cent. in the Presidency proper, although there was an increase in North Gujarat, Khandesh and Nasik. There was, on the other hand, an increase of 180,000 or 10·7 per cent. in the number of goats. In the Deccan and Karnatak districts there was a decrease of 5,000 in the number of horses and ponies. The work of the Department was carried out under the direction of Mr. Fred. Young, Director of Land Records.

TRAINING OF CIVILIANS.

A USEFUL scheme has been started, whereby young Civilians from the various provinces will, from time to time, be placed upon special duty in the Legislative department of the Government of India, to obtain practice in drafting with a view to fitting them to fill the posts in connection with the local Legislatures, where they may be called upon to prepare measures for passing into law. Such depatation will be for periods of from three to six months, as the officers can be spared. Mr. F. K. Boyd has been selected by the Bombay Government in this connection and joins at Simla on the 1st proximo, and others will be sent up from other provinces hereafter.

ADMIRAL DRURY from the Admiralty succeeds to the East Indian Station when Admiral Bosanquet's term of command in these waters expires. H. M. S. Fox goes to Trincomalee in a few days, to relieve the Flagship, when Admiral Bosanquet returns to England, Admiral Douglas goes to the North American Station.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharana of Rajpipla is staying at Eden Hall, Matheran.

THE Miana Gula, who now represent the family of the late Akhund of Swat, may possibly attend the Viceroy's great tribal Durbar at Peshawar.

MR. BECHER, late Accountant-General, P. W. D., concluded his special duty with Mr. Robertson, Railway Commissioner, on the 19th instant.

THE regulations for 1902 of the Forest Service branch in Cooper's Hill College are published. There will be eight appointments offered for competition.

MR. G. R. IRWIN, General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, is granted 18 months' furlough from May 31st, Mr. Eliot Colvin officiating for him.

THE original manuscript of Thomas Hood's "Song of the Shirt" was lately sold in Boston, U.S.A., for one hundred dollars. It was an item in the effects of a very old lady in the city, who, while in London at the time the ever-green effusion was published, begged the M S. from Mark Lemon, the then editor of "Punch," in which periodical the poem was first published. The lines are written on a sheet of ordinary commercial foolscap, which is headed "Dr.," "Cr."

TALK about centenarians! A Welsh correspondent says that the following inscription on a tombstone in Amroth Churchyard, near Tenby, has just been brought to light :

"Here lieth the body of John
Rees, who departed this life
October 17, 1824,
Aged 249 years.
Reader, prepare to meet thy God."

THE CULTURE AND COLLECTION OF INDIA RUBBER.

WITHOUT question the world's supply of India Rubber is rapidly failing to equal its demandh; ence higher prices are demanded for the raw material, greater profit is thereby secured to the grower, and greater incentive given to more extensive planting and also to the more careful collection and curing. This is an industry which should most strongly appeal to the planters of India, not only as regards the profits of to-day, but also in view of their prospective increase. About 8 years ago the price of the Standard Quality Para rubber was 2·6 per lb. This has now increased to 4-3 per lb., whilst the cost of collection remains practically the same. This increase in price has arisen from increase of consumption due to fresh adaptations of the manufactured article to mechanical purposes. The introduction of rubber tryes for cabs and carriages has come to stay, promising not only to continue but to greatly increase in the near future. The life of a carriage tyre is roughly but 6 months; the tyre then becomes valueless, for rubber, unlike most materials, cannot be remanufactured unless into a gross by inferior and useless imitation therefore each cab or carriage demands about 40 lbs. of rubber each year to maintain in efficient order its tyres—the number of vehicles thus fited is increasing rapidly in all the cities of the would. The ever popular cycle, the motor car, all demand their supply. Whilst at the same time every development of electricity either in the direction of lighting or of power. Every ocean cable requires an increased supply for insulation and other purposes. The demand, now great, must become daily greater, giving the highest encouragement to Indian Planters and the most careful attention of those fortunate enough to be already engaged in this lucrative pursuit.

The finest quality of raw rubber is Para, so called from its port of shipment at the mouth of the Amazon, being sent thither from the upper reaches of that great river, where for the past 50 years the natives have been engaged in collecting and curing the milk or sap of the Harea Braziliensis, thus attaining considerable skill and comparative perfection from long experience. There is no reason why the same quality should not be secured in India and Burma if the same methods, the same care and skill be employed. This point cannot be urged too strongly—a badly prepared gum may sell with difficulty at 10d. to 11d per lb., whilst with care and experience, the same gum will sell readily at 3s. to 4s. per lb. The Harea Braziliensis yield the most satisfactory results both in quality and quantity of milk. The climatic conditions most favourable to its rapid and profitable growth is a hot temperature with a high amount of salination in the atmosphere as the tree absorbs its greatest amount of moisture through its leaves. The soil should be of fairly moist loom, free from excessive flooding which retards the growth of the tree by causing "wet feet." The trees may be tapped when from 8 to 10 years old, the trunk should then be about 9 inches in diamater. The incisions are usually made in a series of V-shaped channels, connected with each other by a vertical channel about half inch deep by three-quarter inch wide. These must be most carefully cleaned, and freed for any particles of bark or vegetable fibre or grit of any kind. The collecting cups and cans must also be perfectly clean. This really is the first care necessary in collection and upon its due observance the success of the crop largely depends. The great importance of this is shown in the first operation in the subsequent manufacture of the raw material. The rubber maker must have his raw material absolutely clean and to ensure this, the gum is heated in water and subjected to a process of rolling and tearing between grooved friction rollers under a stream of water, which washes away the forein matter to a large extent. This process also removes accidentally a portion of the real gum, so that the loss occasioned by washing is not confined only to the removal of sand etc. Growers should always remember that the value of the rubber to the manufacturer is the value of the weight of the washed product, not of the raw gum as imported.

In this connection we may mention that Para Rubber will lose from 5 to 15 per cent in weight, whilst some badly collected rubbers will lose anything up to 70 or 80 per cent. The evil-effects of the either intentional or accidental introductions of foreign matter is not limited to the corresponding loss of weight entailed but also the necessary tearing and rolling of the gum tends to weaken its character, to reduce its tensile strain and to break up its fibre, often causing a loss of its vitality and efficiency from anything up to 25 per cent. This loss of strength is of course proportionate to the amount of impurity to be removed. Often times it is impossible to remove mechanically all the particles of fine sand or vegetable fibre,—hence they eventually find their way into the manufactured article. The waterproofing of a garment may be rendered of no avail through their presence, the insulation of an ocean cable may be destroyed thereby. In the case of a cycle inner tube the grain of sand becomes embedded in the tube itself, inflation causes the speck to "pop out" producing a point of least resistance, subsequent inflation extends this point into a bubble, and this bursting spoils the tube. And yet all these difficulties could so easily be avoided by the exercise of care and cleanliness in collecting from the trees. It does not cost the collector much to make an absolutely clean collection, whereas the increased profit to him would be very considerable. To take a practical illustration a few years ago the Congo rubbers were carelessly collected and realized only about 1-3 to 1-6, now by careful collection, good prices are demanded in some cases as much as 4 to 4-3 per lb. Cape coast kinds have advanced 10 to 2-3 from the same cause. Whilst on the other hand, some brands of Sana, Leona, Ceara's Benguella and Bornes have depreciated in value from careless, dirty imperfect collection. The most excellent gums of Rangoon and Burma, are great offenders in this respect, the percentage of sand and bark being in many cases 30 or 40 and consequently cannot possibly be used for the higher classes of work, for which they would be extremely well suited, if collectors would take care to have their gums perfectly clean. The foregoing notes have reference to what one may regard as accidental adulteration arising from carelessness, but beyond this many rubbers are purposely loaded to gain weight, the reader will see at a glance, how absurd such a policy is and how quickly the buyer detects such a trick. Another form of adulteration is the designed admixture of some other inferior gum, such as Euphrobia gum and others of the resin class, not only useless in themselves, but positively harmful, with the object of illigitimately increasing the profit, yet quickly to lead to detection, the reputation of the brand is destroyed and effectually boycotted from the markets of the world.

After due care in collection the milk has been observed, comes the process of curing also requiring the greatest care to produce the desired result. The milk is spread upon a wooden paddle and then carefully cured over a smoke fire, formed of vegetable nuts and leaves, the layers should be as thin as possible, so that the milk should be thoroughly cured, and yet not excessively so. Great care in this process is necessary for two reasons; in the first place to be certain that all the sap is congulated failing which the immature juice will be lost in washing, causing a loss of 5 to 20 per cent. in weight and in the second place to secure the freedom of the resulting gums from the presence of rubber resins. Some five years ago Prof. Heinrique made some envestigations into the cause of the depreciation of the quality of vulcanized rubber, under the influence of heat, sunlight and time, the effects noted being that some rubbers, become hard brittle and rotten, whereas others under the same conditions retain their old strength and elasticity. The Professor traced the cause of this to the presence of rubber resins in the defective... Whilst the perfect ones were nearly ... impurity. The 5 per cent. of sulphur ... necessarily used to "vulcanize" ... derable traces of culphuric acid ... present which in course of time ... destroyed the rubber.

(Concluded ...

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

STATEMENT BY MR. BRODRICK.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Mr. Brodrick, in a speech at the Borderer's dinner in the city, last night, said we are perhaps in sight of peace, but in the interval are sending out men and materials and would carry on the war for another year or two if necessary.

There was, he said, absolutely no friction between the War Office and the Commanders at the front.

On the conclusion of the war, he said, the nation would be far stronger than when it entered upon it.

NEW BOILERS FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

The Admiralty has decided to replace the cylindrical boilers in nine of the Devonport torpedoboats with Normand water-tube boilers.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

BRITISH COMPANIES TO REMAIN BRITISH.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that vessels of the combination belonging to British Companies will remain British and be under the control of British Managers and in the event of a war in which great Britain, the United States or Germany is involved, the Combination agreement comes automatically to an end.

Of the ships involved in the combination three are subsidised cruisers and five held at the disposal of the Admiralty without subsidy.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, in the Commons, said the effect of the combination on British shipping generally would receive the careful consideration of the Government.

[The special ocean steamers belonging to Atlantic lines, in respect of which British owners receive an annual subvention, are the Compania, Lucania and Umbria of the Cunard Company; and the Oceanic, Majestic and Teutonic of the White Star line. Additional ocean ships are held at the disposition of the Admiralty without subsidy, though they are not permitted to fly the blue ensign. Such are the Britannic, Germanic, Gothic, Cymric and Medic of the White Star, and the Etruria, Servia Aurania, Ivernia and Saxonia of the Cunard Company.]

SECRETARY OF STATE'S LEGAL ADVISER.

Mr. Justice Sheppard has been appointpo Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India in succession to Mr. Wilson, who has been appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived at Vienna, where he was welcomed at the station by the Emperor and the Archdukes and conducted with military honours to the Palace.

THE ITALIAN SENATE.

The Italian Senate, after two days' debate on the internal policy of the Government, has rejected a vote of censure by 88 against 76 votes.

THE DISTURBANCES IN RUSSIA.

AGITATION AGAINST FOREIGNERS.

M. Plehwe, the newly appointed Minister of the Interior, has gone to the scene of the disturbances in Southern Russia.

Many incendiary factory fires are taking place in the Provinces and Moscow.

Other factories are posted with placards inciting the workmen to rise against the "foreign devils," namely, the managers and foremen, who are largely English.

The agitators are adopting Boxers' phraseology.

STARVING PEASANTS REVOLT.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

The famishing and plundering peasants at Poltava and Karkoff are estimated to number 18,000.

Political agitators are using the distress as a means to incite the people to revolt against the authorities.

Strong reinforcements have been sent to the disturbed districts.

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER GOING TO ENGLAND.

THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Barton, the Australian Premier, had a farewell banquet given him at Sydney on his departure for England. In a speech made on the occasion, he referred to the representation of United Australia at the Coronation as symbolical of the unity of the Empire.

RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA.

SPECIAL PERMITS NO LONGER NECESSARY.

Foreigners will henceforth not require special passes to visit Russian Central Asia except in the case of Kushk and Termez Karki.

KING OF SIAM.

The Austrian Crown Prince has entertained the King of Siam and party.

CONSCRIPTION IN FINLAND.

GENERAL RESISTANCE.

RIOTS AT VIBORG.

Letters from Finland show that resistance to the new Conscription Law is general and that almost the only conscripts complying are cripples and others medically unfit.

Riots have taken place at Viborg similar to those at Helsingfors and the brutalities of the Cossacks recall the ferocities at St. Petersburg in 1901.

The inhabitants are petitioning the [illegible] withdraw them.

Five hundred to one thousand five [illegible] emigrating weekly.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A COLONIAL CLUB.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has become the Patron of a Club which is being established for the use of Colonial troops attending the Coronation.

CATTLE DISEASE IN RHODESIA.

A new and mysterious cattle disease has appeared in Rhodesia and is gradually spreading.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

SHEFFIELD WINS THE CUP.

In the re-played tie for the Cup final Sheffield made two and Southampton one.

THE MANILA COURT MARTIAL.

GENERAL SMITH'S ADMISSIONS.

TO MAKE A HOWLING WILDERNESS.

The Court Martial on the American General Smith has begun at Manila.

General Smith's Counsel admitted that he instructed Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness. Kill everyone, he said, capable of bearing arms. He fixed the age limit at ten, because the Samar boys at that age were, he said, as dangerous as their elders.

THE AMERICAN STEEL CORPORATION.

MODERN PLANT FOR ECONOMY.

The American Steel Corporation is issuing bonds amounting to fifty million dollars for the purpose of modernizing the plant. They reckon thereby to economize largely and increase their capacity greatly.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

THREE KILLED, MANY INJURED.

One of the carriages of a crowded suburban train broke its axle and was derailed close to Liverpool Street Station at 7-15 a.m. this morning.

Three persons were killed and fifty injured.

REWARDS FOR SERVICES.

The following rewards and promotions have been gazetted:—

To receive the Distinguished Service Order:—Major Phillips for services in Somaliland.

Major Petrie and Major Gorges for services in Uganda, and Captain Godfrey of the Indian Staff Corps for services in Ashanti.

Major Sparkes is promoted to Colonel for services in Bahr-el-Ghazel. Major Evatt is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel for services in Uganda and Major Swayne is promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel for services in Somaliland.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE HON. MR. P. NOLAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A Darjeeling telegram states that the Hon'ble Mr. P. Nolan, Member of the Board of Revenue of the Lower provinces, had a stroke of paralysis early yesterday morning, but rallied during the day and the latest accounts of his condition is more hopeful.

SIR FRANCIS MACLEAN.

Sir Francis Maclean leaves Calcutta on the 15th May for England to attend the Coronation. He returns in August.

HOCKEY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

After another postponement of the match, Calcutta *vs.* St. James' was finally decided yesterday in favour of Calcutta by one goal to love. The match was played in the rain and on very slippery ground. The School did most of the attacking and made most of the play, but the Calcutta backs were in splendid form. Four times in succession the School looked almost certain of scoring a goal. They were penalised, and Calcutta scored their goal from a "melee" Sherman putting the ball through. The full backs on either side were not much troubled, but the splendid back play of Calcutta completely spoiled the school forward combination and rendered it ineffective.

APPOINTMENTS AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 26.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London yesterday says that Sir Arthur Wilson having been appointed to the Privy Council, Mr. H. H. Shepherd, late of the Madras High Court succeeds him as legal adviser and solicitor to the Secretary of State at the India Office.

IMPERIAL CADETS' SADDLE CLOTHS.

BOUGHT IN THE MARKET.

Lord Hardwicke, in the House of Lords, explained that snow leopard skins for the Imperial Cadet corps were a consignment bought in the market. No animals were therefore killed for the sake of procuring them.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

CUNARD SHARES BOOMING.

Cunard shares are booming, but it is uncertain whether this is in anticipation of the Company joining the Morgan combine or of the formation of a counter combination on British lines.

STATUE IN MEMORY OF GENERAL NICHOLSON.

DELHI, APRIL 27.

The "Morning Post" understands that, provided the funds can be raised, (and this is not likely to be a difficulty) a statue is to be erected to the memory of General Nicholson in Delhi during the course of next year. An effort was made to interest three destinguished officers in connection therewith. Earl Roberts, Sir Henry Norman and Sir Nevelle Chamberlain. The latter unfortunately passed to his rest while prelaiminaries were in progress, but Earl Roberts and Sir Henry Norman expressed their entire approval.

The following interesting passage occurs in a letter written by Earl Roberts in connection with the proposal:—"I need not say that I would welcome anything done to honour the memory of the grandest man under whom I have ever served. I like the site proposed in the Nicholson Garden, provided it will not be shut in too much by trees. It was there I last saw Nicholson before he received his mortal wound. I was standing on the wall close by the battery in which I served in the Ludlow Castle grounds watching Nicholson waiting at the head of his little column for the sound of the bugle, announcing that the Kashmir Gate has been blown in."

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. R.

TRAIN BLOWN OVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 27.

In the railway accident which occurred recently at Donakonda station on the Southern Mahratta Railway, it appears that while the whole train, No. 42 down, was standing in the yard a severe storm blew and the train was blown off the rails. Excepting the engine and one goods wagon, the vehicles were turned bodily over and thrown off the line. Ten persons were injured but none killed. All the railway officials went there and rendered every help.

BOXING COMPETITION AT POONA.

A committee of the Poona Boxing Tournament are trying to arrange a meeting between Jack Hardman, ex-champion of the Buffs and Jack Foley of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. During the boxing competition the Committee are prepared to offer a substantial purse.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is expected that the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, will move from Egypt to India next autumn.

Orders regarding the reliefs of the China Force are still awaited. A good deal apparently turns on the situation in Peking.

MAJOR RAINEY ROBINSON, 12th Burma Infantry, will command the ne regiment to be raised in place of the disbanded 2nd Madras Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR REGINALD HART, V. C. K. C. B., Commanding Quetta District, will avail himself of 60 days' privilege leave in July next.

Major-General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, will probably not return to this country until the next cold weather as he is likely to take leave when his military duties in South Africa come to an end.

One result of the Viceroy's visit to the Malakand and Chakdarrah will probably be to decide the fate of the movable column now stationed at Khar in the Swat Valley. The column will probably be withdrawn after the Chitral reliefs in the autumn, provided everything is then peaceful in the tribal country beyond the Malakand.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, APRIL 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Clydesdale sailed this afternoon.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Bengal left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormide left Penang for Bombay on the 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Tirol left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant and is expected here on the 1st May at daybreak.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sarats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4.

The Manchester Markes has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 11-16

3 per cent. Rentes 100 3-4

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 13-16

Bar Silver 23 7-8

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes under Thursday's date:—The weather is oppressive and the thermometer is varying from 106 to 108 degrees notwithstanding the severe heat. The fever epidemic is not yet abated and the public health is still far from satisfactory. The number of the general mortality is rising.

The Mohorrum festival passed off here quietly. The Superintendent of Police had issued licenses for about 45 big "tazias" and a number of "panjahs." The taboot procession marched through the route appointed and arrived at about 6 p. m. at Khanpore gate where the taboots were immersed in the river.

Before his departure for Mhow, Mr. H. Deane, the resident Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, was entertained by the railway staff at an evening party on Monday last. The party was largely attended by European and Natives. The Railway Mechanic's Institute was tastefully decorated and illuminated; this work having been done under the immediate supervision of Mr. J. Allen and Mr. Dhunjishaw P., Engineers of the P. W. Department. A hearty reception was given to Mr. Deane on his arrival. Mr. Dayabhoy Vakil eulogised the services of Mr. Deane and Mr. Allen proposed the toast of his health to which Mr. Deane gave a suitable reply. Mr. Deane endeared himself by his amiable disposition and courteous manners to all who came in contact with him and his departure is much regretted. Mr. Hall from Bombay has succeeded him.

Mr. B. Lambert, Traffic Inspector, B. M., Ry., is going to England on six months' leave next month.

A sum of about Rs. 7,000 has been subscribed here towards the funds opened in connection with the Indian National Congress and efforts are still being made to increase it.

The 23rd Bombay Rifles are coming here to-morrow from Quetta and will leave for Bombay the same day.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on April 26, says:—Last Tuesday, the members of the Ahmedabad Parsi Club invited Mr. H. B. Gandevia, a pleader of the Ahmedabad Courts, at a dinner party, when Khan Bahadhur Shapurji Ratanji Setna occupied the chair. There were present the following among others:—Khan Bahadhur Sorabji Padamji, C. S.; Khan Bahadhur Fardunji C. Taraporewala, B. A., L. C. E., Khan Saheb Kavasji Dosabhai Davar Messrs. Sowji Wadia, Manekji P. Mody, Ardesir K. Setna, and Dara S. Setna, Barristers-at-Law; Drs. Sorabji F. Ghandhi, Nowrosji K. Kalianwala and Nanabhai K. Mody, Messrs. Bomanji Ardesir Dalal, Hoshangji B. Vakil, Dhanji shaw P. Green, Barjorji N. Aga, and Ardesir J. Lalkaka.

After the usual loyal toast of the King-Emperor and the Royal family, the Chairman proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, Mr. Shapurji said that Mr. Gandevia was leaving Ahmedabad for good in order to settle in Bombay. He was the oldest member of the Club and was particularly his constant companion. He heartily wished Mr. Gandevia every success.

He was followed by Mr. Beramji F. Vakil, who stated that 13 years ago Mr. Gandevia came to Ahmedabad as the guest of Khan Bahadhur Nowrosje Pestonje Vakil, C. I. E., who asked him to look to the comfort of the guest. Mr. Gandevia, he observed, had been very agreeable and owing to his great disposition had endeared himself to all the members of the Club. It gave him very great pleasure to support the toast already proposed.

Mr. Gandevia, in response to the toast, said that he felt a little overpowered owing to the kind words that had already fallen from the worthy President and the energetic Secretary and also owing to the splendid way in which he was treated to the banquet by the members. He greatly expatiated upon the blessings conferred by the British rule and observed that the Indians had been enjoying almost all the rights and privileges which the white men enjoyed in the land. He had been the correspondent of several English and Gujarati papers published in the city of Bombay and indicted in the liberty fully but he never had turned it into a license. In fine, he wished every success to the Club and the members the best of all the good wishes. In fine he bade them all good-by and farewell. Mr. L. M. Wadia proposed the health of the guest to which the name of Mr. Padamjee was coupled. Mr. Pestonji B Vakil, M. A. made a suitable reply and the party broke up at midnight.

THE Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madura, have been, says the Madura paper, badly handled and beaten, in a village close to Khanady-kathan, in Ramnad.

IT is expected that intimation from the India Office regarding the proposed Additional Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and the increase in the clerical establishment, will be received almost immediately.

THE 1st Bombay Grenadiers and the 9th Bombay Infantry have received M. L. E. Rifles. All Bombay Infantry Regiments have now been re-armed with the exception of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, who will be re-armed on arrival at Bombay from Mir-Ali-Khel.

THE VICEROY AT PESHAWAR.

TRADE ON THE FRONTIER.

PESHAWAR, APRIL 25.

A HEAVY storm passed over Peshawar last night. At Gorkhatri the Viceroy was presented with an address which was read by Captain Waterfield, Deputy Commissioner.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in replying, said:—Gentlemen,—It is true, as you point out that I cannot pretend to any sensation of novelty in arriving at Peshawar, but I think that no one, be he a traveller eager to see the march of the Empire, or a Viceroy coming to observe the progress of local administration, or to inspect frontier defences, or to address the frontier tribesmen, can ever visit this place without interest, both because of the importance of your city, and because of the picturesque and varied character of its scenes and inhabitants. Perhaps I may claim a more than usual interest in coming here, on the present occasion, seeing that I am responsible for making you once more the capital of a province, a distinction that was enjoyed by Peshawar nearly 1,500 years ago, and at different periods since, but never before under British administration. I am glad to learn from your address that you are so sensible for the advantages that must accrue to you from this promotion, and to receive so satisfactory a description, of your general condition and finances.

EXPANSION OF TRADE.

You could not give me better news than the intelligence that your prosperity is favourably affected by what you justly describe as the astonishing expansion of trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and the countries lying beyond. I truly believe that trade is the great pacificator of the frontier, and that the railroad is the greatest instrument of trade. Men are not so anxious to fight those from whom they obtain the profits of subsistence, or to fall out with those with whom they mingle in the intercourse of the bazaar and the market place. A day will one day arrive even on the Peshawar frontier when these agencies will be too much for the natural perturbations of frontier politics, and for the unsettled inclinations of the Pathan character. In some parts it is already dawning, the Nowshera-Dargai railroad, to which you refer, and from which I have just returned is an illustration in point. The Government of India built this line in the main as a strategic railway, to support the position on the Malakand and the Swat River, and the Dir line of connection with Chitral. We did not despise, but we did not attach supreme value to trading consideration. Now while we have secured the strategic objects that we desired, trade and intercourse have developed with such startling rapidity that we are going to bridge the Kabul River at Nowshera and to add to the equipment of the line to Dargai.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

I shall always quote this little railway as an object lesson to those who talk despairingly of pacification on the frontier. Of course, I do not pretend that it has scattered all anxiety or converted every sword blade into a ploughshare. That is too much to expect, but it has already, in its short existence, shown itself to be a useful implement of peace. I am sorry to learn that commercial expansion in this direction is balanced by a falling off of your trade with Kabul. The late Ameer held very rooted ideas about his fiscal policy, which during my visit to Kabul, eight years ago, I vainly endeavoured to controvert. I cannot imagine anything better for Afghanistan than that it should pursue a more liberal policy in this respect. It would bring wealth into the country, and would add to the contentment of the people. Let us hope that the present ruler, who holds enlightened views and with whom the Government of India is on the most friendly terms, may adopt a more generous attitude, not for one moment in the interests of Peshawar, which would only be an indirect gainer, but in those of his own people, who would profit directly and immensely.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Your reference to the subjects of sanitation, education, and water-supply, and the rebuilding of that quarter of the city that was burnt in 1898 do not call for anything but congratulatory notice at my hands. Your speedy recovery from the effects of the fire, indicates that the loan made to you by Government at an easy rate of interest to assist in the process of rebuilding was well directed, and has been prudently laid out. When you ask that the city should be allowed to benefit by the proposed supply of electric light to the cantonment, I presume that you do not ask to escape from all contributions to the original cost of bringing it in. That would seem hardly fair. I believe that there is some talk of extending the Kabul River canal in order to supply the requisite water-power and this may facilitate the execution of your desires. It would certainly be a great advantage if the city could share in the benefit. I accept with pleasure the concluding assurance of the benefit you enjoy under British rule and of your intention to help the Chief Commissioner to the best of your ability in the responsible task that has been laid upon his shoulders, and I thank you, gentlemen, for your friendly address and reception.

The speech having been translated into Persian, Captain Waterfield then presented the Municipal Commissioner. The Viceroy and party before leaving, climbed to the top of the Gorkhatri tower and obtained a splendid view of the country and neighbouring hills. The Viceroy afterwards returned to the Residency.

RIOTS IN MADRAS.

LANDLORDS' AGENTS IMPRISONED.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR ATTACKED.

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

News of a serious character has reached Madras from two Maravа villages in the Madura district. The Maravas, a fierce class of tenants, rose against the proprietors and severely maltreated their agents, confining and starving them. The District Officers, on receipt of the report, proceeded to the villages at once, and with great difficulty succeeded in restoring order. The Assistant Collector was severely maltreated by the mob.

The disturbance arose in Kothamangalam and Karungudi villages, adjoining Madura and the Pudukota frontier, which are villages comprised in the Sivaganaga zemandari. These villages are now owned by Nattukottai Chettics, and were, during the last two weeks, the scene of an outrage and crime, the result of a combination among the tenants to resist the exactions of the Chetty proprietors. Disputes between the Chetties and the tenants relating to customary rights exercised by the old zemindar have of late formed the subject matter of constant and bitter litigation.

Recently matters appear to have come to ahead, and the tenants, mostly of the fierce class of Maravars, appear to have kept in close confinement the agent of the proprietors in the village. A number of persons subsequently sent by the proprietors were also imprisoned and kept in the stocks. Information having reached the district authorities of these acts, the District Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Collector hastened to the scene with practically no escort. In the villages in question they found a state of terrorism prevailing. They pluckily rescued an agent who had been cruelly ill-treated and kept in the stocks, and they next attempted to rescue another agent kept in close confinement without food, etc., in the upper story of a house locked, barred and guarded.

The officers had the bar broken open, but before the agent could be got out they were surrounded by a large number of Maravars armed with sticks. The Assistant Collector was set upon and received severe injuries to the head. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Wilkinson, snatched a stick from one of the crowd, and assisted by the Assistant Collector, succeeded in keeping the crowd at bay till assistance arrived. Eventually the agent was rescued only in the last stage of exhaustion apparently. The crowd ran away, and is believed to have decamped to Pudukota territory, adjoining. A large number of arrests have been made. Excellent arrangements for preserving the peace in the locality have been made.

STAY-AT-HOME Britishers do not get the same opportunities of studying the beauties of the language that is given to our countrymen abroad. A contemporary, says that a Ceylon gentleman, in a petition for employment, wrote:—Wherefore I falls on your honours' family's bended knee, and implores to you of this merciful consideration to a miserable damnable like your honour's unfortunate petitioner. That your honour's damnable was officiating in severable capacities during past generations as a Copying Clerk under Executive Engineers office of Ceylon Government Railway, Ceylon, Colombo. We can only hope that "misserable, &c. got the job; he seems to have been in a poor way.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

A LARGE crowds of people assembled on Saturday at the passenger's pavilion at Apollo Bunder to wish "bon voyage" to the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of Council, and H. H. the Aga Khan, who were passengers by the English mail steamer.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, was the first to arrive at the Bunder about 10-30 a. m. His Highness, who had been indisposed but having since become convalescent was quite able to undertake the voyage to Europe to be present at the Coronation ceremony. His Highness has taken with him numerous addresses from his followers in Persia, Central Asia, Arabia and India, to be presented to the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation. The Aga Khan, who was accompanied by his cousins, on arrival at the Apollo Bunder, was received under the shed opposite the Royal Bombay Yacht Club by Kamaria, Seth Ismail, the head of the Khoja followers of his Highness and other leading members of the community, who escorted him to a seat at the west end of the shed. There were about a thousand Khojas assembled in the shed, who greeted their spiritual head with cheers as he passed to the other end of the structure, and took his seat on the dais. The Kamaria was the first to approach the Aga Khan and to place a garland of flowers round his neck, and present him with a superb bouquet of flowers amidst the cheers of the assembly. Other leading members of the Khoja community followed, and in about two or three minutes, his Highness was literally loaded with flowers. The Aga Khan then bade good-bye to his followers and proceeded to the pavilion, where he was accosted by the chief of Mangrole Nawabzada Nasserullakhan and others, who also made floral presents. His Highness then stepped into the P. and O. Company's launch "Ranee" which was placed at his disposal, and left the Bunder amidst the cheers of the assembly for the s. s. Peninsular, which was lying in the stream. His Highness is expected to return to India in September. Among those present were Mookhee Ladakbhoy, Hajee Ismailboy Camadia, Varras Cassumboy Ismail, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mir Aun Ali, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Joomabhay Sheriff, Aga Shumsudin Shah, Aga Shah Rookh Shah, Aga Furrak Shah, Aga, Kasim Shah, and many others.

THE HON. SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

About midday, the friends of Sir Charles Ollivant began to assemble at the Bunder pavilion. He had before that hour arrived at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, where many of his European friends met him and wished him a pleasant voyage home. The others who assembled in the passengers' pavilion; waited for him there an hour and a half; until 1-30 p. m., when he was heartily greeted by those present, and received floral offerings until he could hardly bear the burden of them. With the hearty good wishes of those present, and midst peals of cheers, he left the bunder in the Customs steam launch for the mail boat. Sir Charles was accompanied by Lady and Miss Ollivant, and the Hon. Mr. Fulton. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Lely, Messrs. H. G. Gell, James MacDonald, A. R. King, A. K. Leslie, E. Grey, Cecil Burns, J. W. S. Dracup, the Thakore Saheb of Limree, the Thakore Saheb of Lukhtar Rao Bahadur Javerbhoy Nathobhoy, Dewan of Limree, Dr. Boyd, Dr. Jennings, Messrs. E. F. Nicholson, J. S. Heaney, I. C. S., Mr. Forde, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway Police, J. Leask Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Nawab Mr. Zulfeker Ali, Anoopram Kirparam, J. N. Tata, J. M. Cursetjee, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Hormusjee Sorabjee, Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee, Kaikhosru Dosabhoy Framjee Jehangir B. Petit, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, M. H. Khan, Madanlal Lulloobhoy Munsuff, Bejonjee N. Kapadia, Rao Bahadur Garramsey Damjee, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Tansukhkram Munsukhkram Tripathi, who presented bouquets of flowers from the Junaghad and Kutch States, Muljee B. Barbhaya, Harischandra Rowjee, Hirjee Ghellabhoy Padamsey, Cowasjee D. Rustomji Banajee, Kaikhasru P Bhedwar, M. N. Wadia, Kallabhai Lulloobhoy, Fazalbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Runjeet Kallabhoy, Resaldar Bapat, Dr. S. G. Ranade, Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, etc., a deputation from the Bombay Presidency Educational Conference Committee, consisting of the Chief of Mangarole, Mr. Saiyad Edroos, Nawabzada Nasrulakhan, Mir Aun Ali, Khan Bahadoor Abdul Razac Curtas, and Mr. Hajee Sulleman Abdul Wahed.

THE COMING CORONATION.

THE "GRAPHIC" SPECIAL NUMBERS.

VERY extensive and elaborate arrangements are being made by the proprietors of "The Graphic" to produce a complete pictorial record of all the events connected with the Coronation. No expense or trouble is being spared in engaging the very best artistic talent in England, while a number of leading French artists will be brought over for the occasion. As no single issue could possibly suffice for recording a tithe of the events, in addition to the ordinary issues there will be several Special Numbers during the Coronation period, beginning on June 16, with a comprehensive and splendid Pictorial Life of King Edward VII., illustrated by paintings and sketches by such well-known artists as F. Winterhalter, Sir George Hayter, Sir Edwin Landseer, E. M. Ward, R. A., Professor Hubert Herkomer, R. A., G. Thomas, Sydney P. Hall, M.V.O., William Small, John Charlton, W. Hatherell, R. I., Frank Dadd, R. I., Frank Craig and others. The letterpress was specially written shortly before his death by Sir Walter Besant, and has been brought up to date by Mr. Charles Lowe, the well-known biographer of Prince Bismarck. For all the processions and ceremonies attending the Coronation special seats have been secured, so that no incident of note can fail to be depicted. Portraits of all the chief personages attending the ceremony will be given, the various festivities throughout the country will be illustrated, and every effort made to produce a magnificent illustrated chronicle worthy of one the greatest ceremonials in the history of England.

BROACH NOTES.

THERE is just now a judicial interregnum at Broach writes our correspondent, Mr. Leggatt having departed for Karwar some days back and Mr. Rendall having not yet arrived. Urgent judicial work in the meantime goes to Surat.

The district is beginning to look very bare as the cotton plants have been removed from most of the fields. The land is now being prepared for the next sowing season. There agricultural operations require a large number of labourers, so for some time no increase in the numbers on relief works is to be anticipated. I lately visited two of the relief works in this district and found the persons employed on them in excellent condition, in spite of the apparent lowness of the wage.

Plague still lingers in the district. Fortunately so far there has been no outbreak of cholera.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

PREPARATIONS for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi are going on apace. There will, we hear, be three Camps. In No. 1, the expenses of the visitor will be Rs. 100 a day, this figure including the use of a carriage. For accommodation in camp No. 2 fifty rupees will be the cost, but here a carriage is not provided, and in the third and last camp the sojourner pays ten rupees for simple accommodation providing everything for himself.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 19th instant show a marked decrease, the number of deaths being 19,412 as against 24,380 in the week preceding, though the latter figures were unduly high, owing to the figures for the United Provinces being those for two weeks. The principal figures are The Punjab, 14,145 against 16,281; Bombay districts, 2,045 against 2,003; United Provinces, 773, (a notable improvement); Bengal, 760 against 925; Bombay City, 658 against 696; Calcutta, 588 against 603.

APROPOS of the postponement of the Budget through the illness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it may be remembered that on the 6th of February, 1860, a similar postponement took place through the illness of Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE suicide is reported of Mr. T. Henderson, Manager of Rajkie Tea Estate, Sylhet. Two letters in his own handwriting written to two friends asking one to take over charge of the garden, and the other of his personal properties, were discovered on his table. The cause of his committing suicide is a mystery to everybody.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE QUARTER'S TRADE.

A CONTRACTING MARKET.

AMERICAN COAL-FIELDS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

THE symptoms of renewed expansion in our overseas trade presented by the Board of Trade accounts for February are far from being maintained in the figures now issued for March. On the contrary, very marked contraction is exhibited on both sides of the statement. The declared value of the imports for the month is upwards of £5 1-2 millions less than for March last year, and upwards of £4.1 millions less than the total for the corresponding month in 1900. The decline has almost wiped out the substantial expansion shown for the expired portion of the current year at the end of February, the increase for the quarter being only £672,818 as against the first quarter of 1901; but there is still a substantial increase of nearly £5 1-2 millions as against the corresponding three months of 1900. The exports of British and Irish produce for the month show a decrease of upwards of £2.8 millions as against March, 1901, and £3.09 millions as against March, 1900; while for the three months there are decreases of upwards of £3 millions and £4.3 millions as against the corresponding quarters in 1901 respectively. Moreover, even the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show decreases—for the month £886,054 and £1,351,867 as against March in 1901 and 1900 respectively, and for the three months £759,102 and £1,265,110 as against the corresponding periods in 1901 and 1900 respectively. It will be seen from all these comparisons that the contracting tendencies which have been indicated in the market reports for some time past found decided expression in the declared values of our import and export trade only during the month which has just closed. Some allowance must perhaps be made for the fact that the Easter holidays fell in March this year, whereas in the two previous years they occurred in April.

The classified details for the month show a decrease for every group of imports except tobacco, metals, and miscellaneous articles, as against March last year; and, with the exception of metals and miscellaneous articles, also as against March, 1900. The exceptions show only comparatively small increases. The bulk of the decrease as against March last year represents articles of food and drink, both duty-free and dutiable. Cereals—especially wheat—and dairy produce—chiefly butter—have conspicuously fallen off amongst the duty-free list, and sugar, spirits, and wine amongst the dutiable. It will be remembered that the imports of sugar were heavy last year, in anticipation of the Budget; but they have been still heavier this year, if we take the figures for the three months, the marked decline in March having followed previous heavy imports this year. The imports of tea, on the other hand, show only a slight increase for March and a marked falling-off for the three months, facts which suggest that the outcry in India against any increase of the duty has removed apprehensions of a possible increase in the forthcoming Budget from the minds of London importers. The next most noteworthy decrease in the import list occurs under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures, which show a falling-off to the amount of upwards of a million sterling for the month as against last year, notwithstanding increases in the quantity and value of the raw cotton imported from the United States and Brazil. The decrease is all but exclusively due to a heavy falling off in the imports of wool from Australasia, against which it is at least satisfactory to find a continued increase in the imports from South Africa, which argues well for the restoration of the farming industry there. The decrease in the wool imports is much less marked in the figures for the quarter, and, so far as the value of the whole group of textile materials for that period is concerned, it is much more than counterbalanced by the increased quantity and value of the raw cotton imports during the three months. A decline of upwards of half a million sterling in the valuation of raw materials for sundry industries other than textile represents chiefly timber, rubber, and hides; and an all but equal decline in the declared value of manufactured articles other than those included in the miscellaneous list represents chiefly leather, electrical goods and apparatus, iron manufactures, and jute goods. In each of these groups the decline recorded for the three months as against the first quarter of last year if somewhat less than the decline for March alone.

On the export side of the accounts slight increases are recorded in the declared values of the shipments, of living animals, articles of food and drink, metals and manufactures therefrom, chemicals, and articles sent by parcel post for both the month and the three months but these increases are wholly insignificant. The chief decrease during March was in the declared value of the new ships supplied by British builders to foreign owners, the falling of as against March last year being £2,167,225, which has wiped out the previous small increase for the expired portion of the year and left a decrease of £1,838,825 for the quarter. The exports of coal during the month show a further decrease of £305,582 in value, notwithstanding an increase in the quantity shipped, and for the three months, with an increase of quantity shipped, there is a decrease of nearly a million sterling in the value. With an increase in the quantities of cotton yarns and piece-goods shipped, there is a decrease in the value of the former, that of the latter remaining about stationary. Other textile goods also show decreases, noticeably jute, linen, and silk yarns and piece goods, and woollen and worsted yarns; but slight increases in the values of the exports of woollen and worsted piece-goods are recorded, exclusive, however, of furniture, fabrics and flannels. Machinery and millwork exported again show diminished value, and likewise apparel and miscellaneous articles exclusive of the parcel post trade, decreases under all these heads being recorded also for the three months. The influx of gold during March has been less than in March last year, although Australasia has sent a very noteworthy increase, and the receipts from South Africa, still comparatively modest, nevertheless testify to the renewed working of the Transvaal mines. The great falling off has been in the imports from India. There has been a noteworthy increase from Mexico and Holland—or Germany by way of Holland—has apparently been settling a debit balance of some importance with gold. The exports of gold, though larger than in March last year, have been much smaller than the imports, a fact consistent with the reduced Bank of England rate since February 6. The figures for the quarter present similar features. As regards silver the imports during the month have been noticeably small, and the same may be said of the quarter; the figures represent the value in gold, but the fall in gold price only partially accounts for the decline. Australasia has sent more silver than last year, and the United States much less. The exports of the white metal have also been on a reduced scale, particularly to India, and also to China.

The third part of the 1900-1901 annual report of the U. S. Geological Survey, which has just been issued, shows that the U. S. coal areas amount to 287,397 sq. miles, exclusive of Alaska. Of this total area 55 per cent. is productive. Lignite coal measures in Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming, embracing about 56,000 sq. miles, are not dealt with in the report. There is little relation between the rank of States in coal area and their rank in production. Thus in 1900 Pennsylvania, ranking seventh in the coal area, was easily first in production, with a little more than 132 millions short tons, out of a total production of about 241 million tons. Similarly, the Northern Appalachian field, which is third in area, ranks first in tonnage and value of product, a result due to proximity to market, relative quantity of coal workable per sq. mile of productive area, and suitability of coal to fulfil requirements. Extending from Northern Pennsylvania to Central Alabama, the Appalachian field embraces portions of nine States, and contains approximately 70,800 sq. miles, of which about 75 per cent. contains workable coal. The coal of the Connelsville district of the Pittsburg bed is the standard for coking coal, as the Pocahontas coal of West Virginia is the standard for steam coal. The Northern Interior field of Michigan contains only bituminous coal, a fair steaming fuel. In the Eastern Interior field, the largest part is a soft

bituminous fairly good steam coal, then there is the block coal of Indiana; and also numerous small areas of cannel coal, valuable for gas making and for domestic purposes in Kentucky. The coal of the Western Interior fields makes a fair steaming fuel, and is fairly uniform in composition. In the South-Western Interior field the coal varies from a soft bituminous in Northern Texas to semi-anthracite in Arkansas. In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific fields the coal varies from lignite to anthracite. A number of new coke ovens have been constructed during 1901 and almost all the plants have been improved. The great yield per capita of the American miners compared with our own is often attributed to the extensive use of mining machinery. But the report shows that more than half the companies were in active operation on every working day of the year—an equally good explanation.

In their monthly tea market report, Messrs. Harrisons and Crosfield, of London, say that the month's business was curtailed by the Easter holidays. Buyers for the home trade have not been anticipating any increase in the duty, and the forward buying which was such a notable feature last year and the year before, has been conspicuous by its absence. This fact should be borne in mind when looking at the present stocks of tea in London for the purpose of comparison with the same time a year ago, as there was then from two to three months' consumption duty paid which this year appears as stock in bond. There was no great change in prices during the month, the most noticeable features being that medium teas, which previously were showing very good value, have become, if anything, still cheaper, and the commonest grades have continued to be much in demand. It is estimated that the total supplies since the commencement of the season from all the tea-producing countries of the world are about 40,000,000lbs. less than they were a year ago, and something like half this quantity will represent the decreased import to the United Kingdom. The effect of this shortage "will probably be to maintain a strong market for the lower grades of tea during the remainder of thisseason." As regards Indian teas, supplies for public sale were not excessive, but were quite sufficient to meet the demand. Generally speaking the quality has been fairly well maintained, and a considerable number of samples had some autumnal flavour, which added to their attractiveness. This was especially the case in regard to some of the Darjeeling and Dooars teas. Darjeelings with good quality and flavour were well competed for, and realised good prices. The demand continues strong for the lowest grades of tea, medium grades having continued to show exceptional value to buyers. Pekoes from 6 1-2d. to 7d. and broken pekoes from 7d. to 8d. have probably shown better value than any other class of tea selling; whilst finest teas, now getting scarce, have in many cases shown advances on the prices previously realised The arrivals of Indian tea for the remainder of thi. season will be but small, and anything like the continuation of the normal demand "would seem to point to the probability of a strengthening market." The offerings in public sale in March were 161,173 packages, against 179,240 in 1901. The quantities of Ceylon teas brought forward for public sale were on quite a moderate scale. Generally speaking the quality has been improving, and the best invoices realised better prices, while the commonest grades continued in strong demand. Broken pekoes from 7 1-2d. to 8 1-2d. and pekoes from 6 1-2d. to7 1-1d. have shown exceptional value, this medium grade being the most neglected in all the sales. Prices during the month were fairly well maintained,although some signs of flatness and irregularity were noticeable in the last sale immediately preceding the holidays. As supplies in the immediate future cannot be large, and as the quality is likely to show some further improvement, "it would appear probable that prices will be well maintained." Colombo cables that the shipments to London in March were 6,500,000lbs. The offerings in public sale were 93,506 packages, against 112,726 in 1901. Finally, as regards China teas, we are told that there were not large offerings at the sales during the month, no auction having been held since the 19th ult. There was some business doing in medium grades of Moning, of which the stock is much reduced. A fairly good business was done in the lower grades of Kaisow, especially Panyongs, which show exceptionally good value. The prices ruling for all descriptions of scented teas remain about the same. Arrivals at this time of year are very small and have been realised without alteration of values. Green teas continue to be in strong demand, al descriptions being very scarce, and as no further supplies are likely to come to hand this season "a drop in prices can hardly be expected."

THE CULTURE AHD C LLECTION OE INDIA RUBBER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

This fact having been provedit led to the issue of a specification by Sir A. M. Rendel, on behalf of the Indian State Railways and the Indian Government limiting the percentage of rubber resins in any article required for India to a maximum of 10 percent beyond which the goods would be rejected. Sir. A M. Rendel's specification is being rapidly adopted by the various Government departments, the principal engineers and the largest export buyers; hence manufacturers, who cannot run the risk of rejection and who honestly wish to export a reliable article, now demand from the grower, from that the rubber he buys shall be as free as possible from these rubber resins. So that it now becomes of the first importance to the grower to see that his products meet this requirement or he will quickly find his article relegated to the position of a third rate brand. Some experiments have recently been made with a view of a chemical treatment by alcoholic Soda, to affect their removal, but we yet have to await the result of time upon the articles thus treated and also to ascertain the cost on a commercial basis. Yet clearly it is so much easier to prevent their formation by a careful cure, following the Amazon methods and by importing a few well experienced collectors from Para or Manaos not a very expensive enterprise, supply them with intelligent coolies who could be expected to learn from them. This course was adopted by the Liberian government some few years since with the most excellent results. The Congo Free States adopted this course and now the products of the Congo rival those of Para from a most industry rubber has become the great product of the Belgian colony. India possesses every condition of climate and of soil for this growing industry—Ceylon and Southern India are quickly planting. The exports of Rangoon and of Burma are promising and increasing. There is every encouragement for Indian growers to gain their share of this profitable harvest.

A CURIOUS story reaches the "Pioneer" which illustrates the credulity of native litigants. In one of our High Courts an appeal was heard which presented little difficulty. It was a will case, and was a local cause celebre by reason of the amount of money involved—over 30 lakhs—and the fact that the residuary legatee under the disputed will was only the manager of the deceased testator. The Judges unanimously decided in favour of the will, and dismissed the appeal. The appellant who disputed the will then announced that the power-of-attorney which had been granted to carry on the suit was revoked. The current report is that this step was taken because the agent did not carry out his instructions to distribute four lakhs of rupees to the Judges who heard the appeal. The defeat was accordingly attributed to his "neglect of instructions" and it is said that he has since been made to disgorge the whole amount. It does not require much imagination to picture what would have happened had the appellant won the case: the agent would have been four lakhs richer, and the Judges would have got the credit of having been "squared." The story may be only "ben trovat"; but it is well known that the names of officials figure in the private accounts of zemindars and other litigants as having received considerable sums of money, paid through unscrupulous agents who have really kept the cash in their own pockets. In some Native States, too, a similar practice prevails, and an unsophisticated Raja is easily persuaded that this or that official decision in his favour has been procured by bribery. Even the late Amir of Kabul, with all his astuteness, believed that the secret service money which he allowed to some of his agents years ago was employed in this fashion; and it was at one time reported that a list of high officials, who were alleged to have accepted *douceurs*, was regularly furnished to him.

JIRGA JUSTICE.

SHORTLY before the North-West Frontier Province was formed, a new Regulation was ordained, enlarging the powers of jirgas, or Councils of Tribal Elders, and enabling heavier sentences to be passed on confirmation of their decisions. In view of the very important part they play in the administration of justice on the frontier, and the very vague knowledge most people have of the constitution of these jirgas and their functions, it may be of some interest to describe the jirgas and to discuss their working.

Jirgas are constituted in cases when crimes have been committed, and when it is thought that by the ordinary operation of the criminal law their perpetrators cannot be brought to justice. In such cases reports are made to the Deputy Commissioner of the Frontier District that the cases are suitable for trial by jirga; and if he concurs in the proposal he selects three men of position, tribal elders, and sends the case to them for investigation and report. They are paid liberally for their services, and their duty is to go and enquire locally into the crime, hear the accused and his witnesses, and thereupon, after consultation together, they submit a report. If the District Magistrate agrees with this report, he acquits or convicts and sentences the suspected persons in accordance with it. His order cannot be questioned by any judicial authority, but is subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner. If he disagrees with the report, the Deputy Commissioner can appoint another jirga, and direct them to enquire into the case. Instances have been known in which the Deputy Commissioner, disagreeing with the opinion of this second jirga, has ordered a third jirga to be appointed.

Theoretically the system is an admirable one. It is modelled on Pathan usage. If the "jirga goes," or tribal elders, be honest and impartial, they have exceptional facilities for getting at the truth. It is notorious that on the frontier, witness are afraid of coming forward to depose against offenders, for fear of rousing the resentment of them and their friends and when this is so, and notorious criminals escape punishment, the result is highly prejudicial to the administration of justice and the interests of law and order. There is a general concensus of opinion that in the Beloech District of the Punjab and British Baluchistan, where the constitution of society is oligarchical, and the tribal elders are men of real influence, the working of the jirga system is admirable, and igreatly tends to the preservation of law and order without diminishing the authority of the Chiefs, which it is very necessary to uphold; but whether among the Pathan tribes of the North-West Frontier Province, whose society is a distinctly democratic one, the effects of the system are equally beneficial is a moot point, and some of the objections to it may now be considered.

In the first place, although the system is similar to that which prevails among the independent Pathans in some respects, there is a marked difference between the results of the "jirga" decisions among them and in British territory. Among them the only result of the decision is that the offender has to pay a fine. The British territory man against whom the decision was given, was liable under the old Regulations to a penalty of seven years rigorous imprisonment, and is now under the new Regulations liable to the terrible punishment of fourteen years rigorous imprisonment. When such a sentence may result from the decision of a jirga, it is most expedient that there should be no reasonable doubt about the guilt of a man that the conviction should be brought home to him by clear indisputable evidence, such as would convince a court of justice. It is surely better in a doubtful case to let an offender escape, than to punish him, on the principle that it is better to acquit nine guilty men than to convict one innocent man.

It is the feeling which prevails on the frontier that some times innocent men are convicted, which is at the root of much of the unpopularity of the jirga system which exists. There is some good foundation for this feeling. Frontier Deputy Commissioners are often young and inexperienced. They are naturally anxious to keep down crime, and there is a temptation for them to wish to earn the reputation of being strong Magistrates. The tribal elders are dependent to some extent upon the good will of the Deputy Commissioner. They look to him for their allowances, and some of them, who are not very well off, regard their allowances very much as brilliant bridge players with small salaries look upon their bridge winnings, a source of income, which is very welcome and they canlilspare. These being the circumstances, it follows that elders are o'ten anxious to oblige the Deputy Commissioner, and think they will please him by stretching a point against the accused person. This argument presupposes they are not influenced by any corrupt pecuniary considerations; but unfortunately, it is a rumour on the frontier is at all trustworthy, bribery plays a large part in determining the decision of the "jirga goes." This is not to be wondered at, morality on the frontier being considered. When the matter is placed before a corrupt "jirga," the decision goes to the highest bidder. The friends of the victim of the crime bid for the decision to be given against the suspect, his friends try to buy him off; and so the negotiations go on, sometimes for weeks together, until one party outbids the other, and then the decision is given. As a writer in the London Times recently wrote—A class of professional elder has sprung up, who spend their days in sitting upon "jirgas," and voting for th side which pays them best.

The unsatisfactory character of these jirga tribunals reacts upon the people and the elders themselves. The former hate the system, and it is no secret that the disinclination of the trans-frontier Pathans to come under our rule is not founded upon any dislike of Englishmen as a class, for many of whom, on the contrary, have a real regard, but on the dislike they have for our police, courts and our jirga system. The elders, too, would gladly be relieved of what most of them regard as an onerous and distasteful duty. They say it makes them obnoxious to their fellow tribesmen, and serves as a motive for blood feuds against them.

It may be questioned, too, whether in its practical effects the working of the system is as advantageous as its advocates urge it is. It is of course illogical to punish a man with only a sentence of imprisonment, who deserves death. The only excuse for maintaining the death-sentence is that it is a most effectual deterrent against the crime of murder—statistics show that on the frontier this crime is on the increase. Again quoting from the "Times" article already referred to—"In the five years ending 1899 the number of murders in the six frontier districts increased by 40 per cent. In the Cis-Indus Punjab there was in 1890 a great recrudescence of violent crime. Murder and dacoity were rife. These offences were dealt with under the ordinary law. Many murderers and dacoits were hanged, and transported for life; and there is some good ground for the argument that the decrease of crime is mainly due to these offenders having met with their deserts, and their fate having inspired a wholesome terror in the minds of men who were tempted to follow their example.

"He that only rules by terror
Doeth grievous wrong
Dark as Hell I count his error,"

wrote Tennyson, and those lines may have some application even to the fierce and turbulent mountaineers beyond the Indus. Whatever crimes they committed, the dacoits and murderers in the Cis-Indus had a full, fair and impartial trial. Whatever could be urged for them, was urged in their defence. Their cases had first to be considered by a Magistrate, then decided upon by a Sessions Court with the aid of assessors, and finally their appeals were adjudicated upon by the Chief Court. It was almost impossible that innocent men should be convicted with this procedure, and the conviction of the guilty only and the acquittal of the innocent constitute a justice which the people of India appreciate and understand. There can be no confidence in the administration of justice, when the personnel engaged in its administration is not above suspicion; and this confidence acts as a deterrent to crime. When a man thinks that, whether guilty or innocent, he will be arrested and convicted, because he has offended a powerful tribal elder, he is not held back from the commission of a crime. "When," as the Times' Special Correspondent in India wrote: "The study of recent frontier history reveals a series of unsuccessful attempts on the part of the Government to check the murderous propensities of Pathans; new laws and new executive orders have alike proved useless," it may be be asked whether any benefit results from the exceptional procedure, and whether the same system which prevails in British India would not be as successful in keeping down crime on the frontier, as it is elsewhere. For one thing the "jirga" system leads to less energy and skilful detective work on the part of the police. It is a great temptation for them to slur over their work and report that no evidence can be obtained in a case, so that it may be sent to a "jirga"; although a fuller and more careful enquiry would have led to the production of sufficient evidence to justify a conviction in a criminal Court.—K. in the "Pioneer."

IN the Hotel Ktonzprinz, Temesvar, Hungary, two lieutenants, named Dolweth and Hoz, were annoying two ladies when the husband of one, Jacob Mendis, took the officers to task for their ungentlemanly behaviour. Dolweth drew his sword, but was speedily unarmed; meanwhile Holz attacked the protector, wounding him so severely that he had to ladies' be conveyed to hospital.

IN Jewry-street, Aldgate, a number of vans, owned by Cliffords, Limited, the contractors, were unloading their cargoes at a warehouse. All the carmen were helping in the work, and while they were busy with packages, someone boarded the last van in the line and drove away unperceived. The van contained eighteen bags of coffee, and there is no news of horse, vehicle, or load at the police head-quarters.

FLYING MACHINE WANTED.

£ 50,000 PRIZE OFFER.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S PROPOSAL.

If anyone will bring me a successful flying machine—not a balloon—which will travel at a satisfactory speed to make it suitable for military purposes, and protected by sound patents, I will pay over the sum of £50,000.

This munificent offer Sir Hiram Maxim makes public through the "Express." It is more than double the sum offered by the managers of the St. Louis Exposition for ay fling machine.

Incidentally, Sir Hiram Maxim points out how immensely valuable such a machine would be for making military observations in times of war. He estimates that in South Africa it would be worth "four times its weight in gold."

Sir Hiam Maxim's name has been associated with flying machines for several years. As is well-known, he is a believer in the flying machine—that is to say, a machine heavier than the air it displaces—rather than in balloons, for aerial navigation. The famous inventor gave an "Express" representative some interesting details of his work, and of the probable line of development of the flying machine.

ON THE KITE PRINCIPLE.

"Only a few years ago, if anyone attempted to navigate the air, he was regarded as a charlatan, and classified with mountebanks and perpetual motion cranks," said Sir Hiram. "Now, thanks to Professor Langley, Mr. Horatio Phillipes Captain Renard, and Santos-Dumont, engineers can investigate and even make experiments without subjecting themselves to ridicule.

"When I began my experiments I found it necessary to conceal my purpose. My patents were not taken out for flying machines, but for motors. I found, however, that I could not keep the secret. The work was on too large a scale for that.

"I do not believe, that the air will ever be successfully navigated by balloons, although I think that we ought to give Santos-Dumont great credit for the admirable work he has accomplished.

"My machine was worked on the principle of the kite, or, as it is generally called, the aeroplane. When a kite is held in the wind by a string, the wind blowing under its inclined surface raises the kite into the air. If there is no air it is necessary to run and pull the kite. This produces the same effect as a wind of equal velocity.

"Instead of being drawn by a string, my machine is propelled by two screws revolving in the air. They have a screw thrust of 2,200lbs.—that is to say, if the machine were pulled through the air at the same velocity, the strain on the cord would be 2,200lbs. This demonstrates a most important fact, on which the whole theory of flying machines depends—that one can obtain a grip of the air by a properly made screw driven by a powerful engine.

ECONOMICAL MOTOR ESSENTIAL.

"When I started my experiments my object was to find out how much power would be required to perform artificial flying. I found that working on a small scale as much as 130lbs. could be lifted and carried by the expenditure of 1-h.p. This was with a small machine.

"My large one was nothing like so economical in power. It weighed 7,500lbs., all told, and the lifting effect of the aeroplane was 10,000lbs. The engine weighed 6400lbs., and the boiler about 1,000lbs. But unfortunately it required an immense quantity of water to keep these engines running. When it is possible to obtain motors as powerful as mine without this immense weight of water, then it will be quite possible to make a practical flying machine.

"In the development of the motor lies the secret of the flying machine. The experimental work of Santos-Dumont and others will without doubt lead to very important developments in this direction. The work on the automobile which has been done already and which is still in course of development, has also great value. It is necessary to wait only a little while—few months, perhaps a year or two—and then the motor will reach finality. It will be possible then to make the flying machine.

"The cost will be lessened by these experiments. What I did at Baldwin's Park cost altogether about £20,000 in cash. If I reckoned the value of the time I devoted to the work, the real cost would be doubled. I estimated then that I stood a fair chance of solving the problem by expending another £20,000. But the greater part of this sum would have been devoted to the development of the motor."

"Are not the expenses of experimenting with a flying machine rather heavy for an individual?" Sir Hiram was asked.

IMMENSELY VALUABLE.

"That depends on how much the individual is able to spend. I have been saving my pocket-money for the last five or six years, and think that I could stand the packet. It is often supposed that I once started a company to take over my flying machine. This is not the case. It is quite true that the formation of a company with a capital of £3.0,000 was mooted to take over an agreement with 'Mr. H. Maxim' for making and dealing in flying machines, but I was not the Mr. Maxim in question. It would seem that this other fellow was trying to raise the wind while I was busy to raise my machine.

"I had several reasons for abandoning my experiments for the time being. I had not room enough at Baldwin's Park. There I had only forty acres of land clear of trees for experiments. I removed my whole building to a place where I have a thousand acres quite free from trees. Unhappily, shortly after I had moved to these new quarters, Mr. Pilcher, my assistant, made some soaring experiments on his own account. He fell, and received injuries from which he died. Since that time Lady Maxim has been very anxious that I should not continue dangerous experimental work. In any case, I am awaiting the final development of the motor, and then I shall see what I may do further in the matter.

"The flying machine is sure to come. Its use will be restricted to military and sporting purposes. It will have little or no value for commercial purposes. To-day if a flying machine could be taken to south Africa, for use in making reconnaissances, it would be worth four times its weight in gold."

FORTUNE FOR INVENTORS.

"You offered, did you not, to give £40,000 for a flying machine?"

"No, I presided at a meeting of the Aeronautical Society, and some allusion was made to the offer of £20,000 made by the management of the St. Louis Exhibition for a flying machine. I stated that they might safely make it £40,000 and that chances of having one ready by next year would be extremely remote. I said that if I had a flying machine it would be worth more than that sum, an hour in South Africa, and that I should be more inclined to send it there than to America.

"I am, however, quite willing to make an offer through the "Express." If anyone will bringme a successful flying machine—not a balloon—protected by sound patents, and suitable for military purposes, I will pay him £50,000 for it.

"This is more than double what the St. Louis people offer, and is, I think, more fitted to the importance of the matter. I only hope that this will not come to the ears of all the charlatans and mountebanks now writing to me from all parts of the world."

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE following are the results of the Races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS (FANCY RIG) RACE.

Sailed at 3 p.m.

Names of Boats	Time Allees	Entered by	Time of Correct-ed Time Arrival, H M S	Time H M S
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25"	Scr	Lt J C Powles R N	5 10 22	2 10 22
H M S Magdala's Cutter 25"	Scr	Lt E C Carver, R N	5 10 44	2 10 44
P & O Valetta's Cutter 26"	Scr	Capt A G Cubitt, R N R.	5 16 19	2 16 19

Course No. 6 followed by Course No. 13 (Course No 13 reversed)—9·5 miles. 1st prize won by H M S Magdala's Cutter 25"(Lt J C Powles, R N).

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Owners.	Time of Arrival. H M S
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins,	5 12 17
Clutha	Capt G Lamb, I M S.	5 12 59
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson	Did not start

Course No, 5 reversed—8·8 miles. 1st prize won by Titmouse.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS B) RACE.

Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats	H'cap Allees M S	Owners	Time of Correct-ed Arrival, H M S	Time H M S
Isca entered by	Scr	Mr E Faulkner	5 21 29	2 1 29
Pixie	3 58	Mr E R Smetham	5 27 6	2 3 8
Sayonara	11 5	Mr W W Petrie	5 38 59	2 7 24
Janetta	0 48	Officers, R E	Did not finish.	

Course same as for Ship's Boats Race. 1st prize won by Isca.

YACHT'S H'CAP (CLASS A) RACE.

Sailed at 3-25 p.m.

Names of Boats.	H'cap Allees. M S	Owners.	Time of Corrected Arrival. H M S	Time. H M S
Stella	1 46	Col H W Boyd, I M S	5 20 53	1 54 7
Turquoise	Scr	Mr C A K Crommelin	5 24 39	1 59 39
Melody	5 18	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 30 4	1 59 46

Course No 3—10·6 miles. Wind W N W. Strength light. 1st prize won by Stella.

MR. J. CRUMMY, Depty Commissioner of Police, who was recently indisposed in the Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, has, we are glad to state, quite recovered and resumed his duties.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN MILITARY SENSATION.

CAROUSE OF SYDNEY CONTINGENTERS.

OFFICER IN CHARGE RELIEVED OF HIS COMMAND.

GENERAL HUTTON ANGRY.

A SENSATION has been created in military circles, in fact, throughout Sydney, by the decisive action taken by Major-General Hutton in relieving Colonel Wallack of the command of the Third Battalion of the Federal Contingent. The officers and men boarded the transport on April 21st and were not supposed to go ashore again. Early the next morning rumours were flying abroad that by some means or other the men had managed to get ashore, and were drinking heavily in Sydney. Unfortunately there was a good deal of truth in the rumours, and when Major-General Hutton boarded the transport Manhattan shortly after noon his quick eye detected something wrong with the battalion. The men were drawn up on deck, and there was an unsteadiness about them which angered General Hutton very much, and caused him to speak in severe tones. Long before he made his official speech it was explained that several of the men were missing from the contingent, having deserted during the night. There were also a few missing who had neglected to catch the transport at Woolloomooloo Bay. The contingenters were paid on board after embarkation and it is understood that a very large number of them, assisted by their friends, got over the side of the transport into watermen's boats during the night and made their way into Sydney. Even while General Hutton was on board the transport men were being helped on to the transport in a state of intoxication, and among those already on board there were a few who had taken more liquor than was good for them.

A sensation was caused on board by the announcement that Colonel Wallack, C. B., the officer in command of the battalion, had been relieved of his command. Major Clarke, second in command, was sent for by the G. O. C., and ordered to take command until the transport reached Adelaide, where she would take on board a new commanding officer, probably Major Wallace, of Melbourne, who was to have commanded the next battalion. A tender, conveying Lieutenant Robbins, R. N., was at once sent to the Imperial transport authorities to secure the requisite permission for the steamer to put in at Adelaide on her way to Durban. Brigadier-General Finn, State Commandant, bade the troops good-bye, and read a short farewell message from the Governor-General. The State Minister for Public Works, Mr. O'Sullivan, in the course of a short speech, bade the troops good-bye, and read a letter from the State Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederick Darley, wishing them God speed.

Meanwhile Major-General Hutton had been standing by making observations, and there was fire in his eye and vigor in his voice as he stepped forward to make a few remarks. He said:—"Colonel Wallack, Major Brown and you men of the Australian Commonwealth Horse and Carrington Contingent,—I am by no means satisfied with what I hear. I always think that when I look at soldiers in the face and they are called at attention and they don't stand absolutely at attention there is something not quite right. Now recollect this, soldiers, there's the discipline of the barrack-square or outward form of discipline which ends short of the battlefield, and there's true discipline, the discipline of the men themselves which remains always. It is not your horsemanship, remember it. It is not your marksmanship, but it is the strong individuality of your individual characters that makes you Australians so valuable as soldiers. That individuality is worth nothing without discipline—not the discipline of pipeclay or close heels, but the discipline you maintain among yourselves. Now you officers recollect this, please. Your position as officers and leaders of men does not depend upon your uniform, it does not depend on your lace or stars, or on your shoulder-straps. It depends on your own strong will and experience, and the great care with which you look after your men and the cool intrepidity with which you lead them into action. Now, something has happened within the last 24 hours that I heartily regret, and that Australia will be ashamed of, and I feel sure that you men here will also. I understand there are some men who had enlisted into this battalion who last night, after receiving their pay, deserted from his Majesty's service. Men guilty of desertion of course are liable to be tried by court martial and punished, and I hope we shall get hold of and make an example of these men in this connection Regarding the soldierly benaviour and discipline of Australian troops, I may say that in all my experience in South Africa I never had a single case of court martial, nor, so far as I am aware, any serious lapse of discipline, and that in a force of 9,000 men. The word attention is this, and that applies to your horses as well as yourselves. Every man's thoughts and ideas and actions centred on his leader, and it was the same with the horses. When, therefore, you get into a tight place and bullets are whistling all round you, then is the time when you are called to attention, and that is the time you want to stand thoroughly to attention. That is the reason why we leaders of men want you to be immovable it is all towards your behaviour in action. The major-general then pointed out in characteristic language the absolute importance of perfect steadiness under arms. He said, "I trust that you officers and men realise your grave responsibility, and will maintain the high name for gallantry, good order and discipline in the field which are the proud attributes of Australian troops in South Africa. You have not got to make your name as Australian soldiers; you have to maintain it. Whatever you do is for the honor and credit of Australia."

General Hutton, after making reference to the shooting of Australian officers in South Africa, concluded thus:—"I wish you most cordial good luck in South Africa, but for goodness' sake remember you take with you both the honour and renown won already by Australians, and for God's sake don't tarnish it

The transport sailed for Durban shortly after 2 o'clock.

STRONG LANGUAGE BY THE GENERAL.

In addition to his spirited address to the men, Major-General Hutton did not mince matters when he passed down the lines on the upper deck. He had learned that a number of the men had during the previous night deserted with their advance pay in their pockets. After the men had been called to attention, he shook his cane determinedly at the Company, which certainly seemed unsteady, and cried out, Stand still! Why the devil don't you stand still when you are told? A little later he electrified the Ministerial party by calling out, "Damn you! Why don't you stand still?" adding some very strong advice which made the visitors appear uncomfortable.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

THE report on the Madras gingelly crop of 1901-1902, reads as follows:—

The latest reports of the areas sown with this crop in ryotwari villages up to the end of March shows that the area is about the usual average on the whole, owing to the fact that in the Deccan, Carnatic and Southern districts a good deal more than usual has been sown. In the Circars and the Central districts, however, the sowings have been deficient. The reports of local officers indicate a yield of only 69 per cent. of the normal rate per acre from the area sown, but this is probably an underestimate.

The following forecast of the probable total area for the year and of the outturn therefrom has been framed. The resulting outturn is but little less than what may be taken as normal:—

Acreage.—(1) Estimated area for 1901-1902, acs 743,500; (2) area for 1900-1901, acs. 850,000; (3) average for five years, acs 747,500; (4) average for ten years, acs. 716,200; (5) Item (1) is less than Item (2) by 13 per cent; (6) item (1) is less than Item (3) by 0·5 per cent; (7) item (1) is greater than Item (4) by 4 per cent.

Outturn:—(8) Estimated yield of 1901-1902, tons 27,500; (9) yield of 1900-1901, tons 28,200; (10) average yield of five years, tons 28,000; (11) average yield of ten years tons 23,900; (12) Item (8) is less than Item (9) by 2 per cent. (13) Item (8) is less than Item (10) by 2 per cent (14). Item (8) is greater than Item (11) by 2 per cent.

A MAHOMEDAN DIVORCE CASE.

A CURIOUS case which has lately been transferred by Mr. Lloyd, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate of Bangalore to the Civil Court, was that in which Ameer Bbi, alias Mrs. Dewey, who said that she was a European, sued Tippu Saib, a fruiterer and dealer in eggs, for maintenance. It appeared that complainant had been married to defendant, according to Mahomedan rites in 1883, and that latterly the defendant, who had a Mahomedan wife, had been treating her very badly, the trouble beginning about six years ago. On the 20th of last month matters came to a climax, and defendant is said to have threatened her with a sharp instrument owing to her having visited the Zenana Mission and returned at 9-30 p. m. Mr. Saldhana, Advocate, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Corner, Advocate for the defence. The difficulty as regards settlement arose over the children, the European wife saying that she was quite willing to be divorced from her husband and the latter being also ready to divorce her according to Mahomedan rites, but demanding the custody of the children—four in number. His Worship referred complainant to the Civil Court, where he said she was more likely to obtain a formal divorce with the custody of the children.

THE SHOOTING OF UNARMED BOERS BY AUSTARLIANS.

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL NARRATIVE.

IN connection with the murders by officers of the Bushveldt Carbineers in South Africa the "Liverpool Post" has published a statement obtained by one of its representatives from a Liverpool man who served in the field for eighteen months as a Volunteer, and on the expiration of his time joined the Bushveldt Carbineers. The man's narrative is of a circumstantial character, and in the course of it he stated that one day a patrol came across a waggon containing among others two boys, aged about ten and twelve years, and a little girl. The people, who were Dutch, were coming in to surrender. The patrol were told to fire on the waggon, and the girl and one of the boys were wounded. The uninjured boy took his little brother on his back and was carrying him away when another shot killed the two. The little girl died a few days later. Altogether, stated the man, there were between thirty-five and forty persons killed. Asked as to what he said was the object of the murders the interviewed man replied: "In some instances the motive was robbery and in others the cause was sheer recklessness through drink. They wanted to murder somebody, and they were not particular who." He added that heavy drinking took place, and said neither officers nor men were short of whiskey.

NOT REPRESENTATIVE AUSTRALIANS.

The revelations of the crimes committed by some of the officers of the Bushveldt Carbineers have caused a revulsion of popular feeling in Australia, which was at first, says the Sydney correspondent of the "Morning Leader", strongly against the military authorities in South Africa.

Many prominent persons suspend judgment owing to the circumstantial versions favourable to the officers which have been published in the Australian newspapers by members of the corps who have returned home. The conduct of the officers, however, is generally regarded as shameful, especially that of Lieut. Handcock.

Lieut. Morant was known as a violent and headstrong man. He left Australia as a corporal in a South Australian contingent. Lieut. Handcock was a blacksmith by trade, and was originally a farrier in a New South Wales contingent. The Imperial authorities are blamed for raising these men to a position of responsibility and command. They are repudiated as representative Australians.

Lord Kitchener's reply to Mr. Barton's cabled request for information is eagerly awaited, and the delay in its despatch is commented upon by the newspapers.

A member of the Fourth Victorian Contingent, who afterwards served with the Bushveldt Carbineers, and is now in Melbourne, states on the authority of eye-witnesses that Lieutenants Morant and Handcock shot Boer prisoners previous to the death of Captain Hunt. He confirms the report of the shooting of the eight Boers who had come in to surrender, and adds that on one occasion afterwards, and on another occasion three, Boers were shot in similar circumstances in the vicinity of Fort Edward. He heard nothing about the Court-martialling of the Boers who were shot. He further declares that Captain Hunt, when attacking Villjoen's house, was shot through the heart, but his body was not mutilated. He disbelieves the story of the Court-martialling of the prisoner, who was wounded in both ankles.

A FRENCH VIEW.

Referring to the "Temps" to the murder of Boer prisoners, M. Pressense remarks that it is well that the British military authorities punished the criminals severely. He knows, "England abhors such outrages against humanity and the rights of men," and he concludes by inquiring when she will understand that her real glory would be increased by "drying the course of these excesses, while at the same time maintaining her supremacy and effecting a reconciliation with a race which has won her respect in this sad war."

THE APPLICATION OF LORD CURZON'S RAZOR.

THE Government of the United Provinces is to be congratulated on having got more quickly and effectively to work with the razor-Viceregal pattern among superfluous and overgrown reports than any other Provincial Administration. Last summer, it will be remembered, the Government of India asked that each Administration should depute a special officer to investigate how Provincial returns and reports could be profitably reduced or curtailed. The officer selected in the United Provinces, Mr. W. L. Impey, was appointed in July, and completed his report by December. The inevitable appendices, however, ran to a volume of 485 pages, and it has consequently taken some months to get this bulky volume through the press. The report is published in to-day's "Gazette," along with the resolution, which we reproduce elsewhere, of the Local Government on the subject. As we said at the time of the appointment, the selection of Mr. Impey for this work was singularly happy, for he had an exceptionally full and varied experience both in the Executive and Secretariat, and was in consequence more likely than most to detect where the pruning knife could be applied with advantage to the one, and without detriment to the other branch of the Administration. It will be seen that the inquiry has been amply justified by results. Out of a total number of reports and returns amounting to 1,798, Mr. Impey is able to recommend the abolition of no less than 547 and the curtailment of 195. In the Police Department alone, it seems to have luxuriated in the combinations and permutations of its own statistics, no less than 75 out of 153 returns and reports are recommended for abolition, and 10 for curtailment. The Board of Revenue is to drop 133 out of 425 returns and modify 64; and of 105 local returns presented by District Officers 58 are abolished and 10 modified. But the utility of Mr. Impey's labours does not end here. He has not only been able to cut away this dense overgroth of superfluous returns, but he has analysed the causes which account for their rank luxuriance, and formulates clear and sensible proposals for their removal. Such a report, as the Lieutenant-Governor observes, must have been the outcome of "much minute labour. The suggestions for reform are marked by sound discretion, and there is every reason to expect that the results "will be altogether for good, and will conduce to increased efficiency and promptitude in the conduct of public business." When we find Kumaon with a civil litigation return including a column showing suits relating to shipping, we can realise how ripe the time was for reform.—*Pioneer.*

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Saturday, Depression in the Punjab has advanced eastwards and has nearly filled up. Barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in the gangetic plain and a depression is shown in that area this morning. Showers have fallen in Assam, Bengal, west Himalayas and sub-Himalayas and South Peninsulas. Amounts ranging from one to one and a half inches are reported from Silchar, Narayanganj, Roorkee, Ludhiana Murree, Sone marg and Trevandrum. The weather will probably be fine on the hills and plains northwest of India for the next 24 hours. Showers will continue northeast of India and rain may increase in that area if depression in the gangetic plain advances eastwards. The weather apparently continues slightly unsettled off Malabar Coast. The temperature for the pastday was "in" considerable to very large. The defect in the West Himalayas and greater part of the Punjab is in excess. Central parts of the country and in the Deccan are in moderate to large. Defect in Bengal and upper Burma.

On Sunday: depression Gangetic plain yesterday has drifted slowly eastwards into Behar and has given moderate to heavy inra in Assamand at Mymensingh Silchar has received four and half inches, Dibrugarh two, and Sibsagar Mymensingh on conditions practically unchanged at Other parts of the country and fine weather prevails generally depression North-East India will probably give rain Assam and East Bengal during day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the United Provinces, a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and at Lahore, Sirsa, Ajmere and Bhavnagar and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are somewhat steep.

Winds in the United Provinces are irregularly cyclonic, while variable breezes or calws prevail in other places. The force has been fresh to light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is generally above the average expect in the Punjab. The maximum temperature varied from 111° at Bhavnagar and Akola to 86° at Veraval, and the minimum from 63° at Sirsa to 87° at Jhansi.

The skies are partially cloudy at Rajkot, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore Madras and Coimbatore.

Light to moderate showers have fallen at Cal... Cochin and Colombo.

The depression in Sind appears to have fill... Pressure is abnormally low in Rajputana a... United Province where the weather is a... unsettled. Conditions are favourable for lo... on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

"E. A. KENY...

Meteorological Reporter for Weste...

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THE coalition between Mr. Pitt and the Grenville family has given rise to rumours which cannot be very pleasant to the feelings of the most revered character in the Kingdom. The first interview between Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville, on their reconciliation, took place this day fortnight at Dropmore, whither Mr. Pitt went from Lord Carrington's seat at Wycombe, and remained till the following afternoon. Since then they are inseparable. Lord Grenville having come to town for the purpose of being nearer the scene of negotiation—From the "Times" of Friday, March 26, 1902.

The heights to which different birds attain in their flight have often been the subject of dispute, especially among sportsmen. From recent experiments it would appear that the highest flier is the eagle. This bird was seen at a height of 3,000 yards.

THE PLAGUE OF RATS IN GUJARAT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Pioneer":—In a previous article ("Pioneer," February 1st, 1902), I attempted to convey some idea of the swarms of rats which were overrunning large areas in this Province. I pointed out that in an evening stroll through the fields or along the roads, the most noticeable feature was often the presence of these animals in large numbers, running along the hedgerows of cactus, and in and out of their burrows, which were so universal and deeply excavated that they were a source of serious annoyance in riding. Where the grass was long and afforded good cover, a continuous rustling betrayed their presence, which was further occasionally confirmed by sight, as they darted across from one tussock to another. The country was destitute of crops, a condition which was largely due to the reluctance of the raiyat to sow under these conditions, and, where the grain had been sown, to the fact that it was dug up and eaten, or carried away to their burrows, by the rats. I further hazarded the opinion that this state of things would continue until the rains, and that the food supply would fail, and hunger would compel the rats to enter villages. Since those notes were written there has been a complete and extraordinary change in the situation; the first assumption has certainly not been verified—a large proportion of the burrows are obviously deserted, and the tracks, formerly universal in any soft ground capable of exhibiting them, are now only exceptionally seen. Above all, the animals themselves are no longer specially noticeable; in fact it is only with difficulty that one is able to obtain specimens for examination in some places, where they were remarkably numerous a couple of months ago—though in other places again they are still fairly common. This rapid diminution in numbers is interesting, and not easy of explanation. Granted that their natural enemies are unusually numerous and that in some—though few—localities they have been assisted by man. The mongoose, hawks and snakes have no doubt accounted for large numbers, but if this is our chief reason, how is it that the balance was not, to some extent at least, maintained from the first. Destruction by human agency is, I feel sure, on the whole almost negligible, though a local decrease was said to be noticeable in the few sub-divisions where the junglemen entered thoroughly into the operation, and realised the advantages to themselves from a pecuniary point of view. Setting aside the influence of these factors, there are, it appears to me, two other possible agencies of destruction on a large scale, viz., disease and want of food. With regard to diseases there are, so far as I am aware, only two which give rise to any great mortality in rats, plague and the disease known as mouse septicæmia. Whether the latter occurs naturally amongst wild rats in this country, I am unable to say, but the most recent experiments in connection with it tend to prove that it is not likely to spread in such a way as to be very largely fatal, and it has been recently stated that the prospects of its employment as a means of extermination are not encouraging. Plague, however, stands on a different footing, especially in this country. We know that it has been, at times, a cause of very great mortality amongst rats, and I have heard it repeatedly suggested that plague may prove to have been the principal cause of this almost sudden diminution in their numbers.

An examination of the facts, however, does not appear to me to lend support to this view. Although plague is prevalent in certain portions of the Province, it is not by any means universal, and in many areas where rats have been most numerous, and where the present decrease in their numbers is now most marked, there has been no sign of plague. The field rats also stand in a quite different position with regard to plague, to their town cousins, and are very much less exposed to infection. They have shown no tendency to invade the towns in any considerable numbers, though occasionally found in the verandahs or even the rooms, of isolated district bungalows, and if they had contracted the disease from accidental contact with the house rat on the outskirts of villages, it would be reasonable to suppose that the same series of events would have taken place in inverse relationship—that, as the disease spread amongst the field rats, and infected new tracts of country, the house rats in the newly infected areas would have contracted it in their turn. One would then expect to have the too familiar story of dead rats in the streets and houses and an outbreak amongst the human inhabitants. Nothing of this kind has occurred, or at any rate attracted notice, and it is a fair assumption that there is, in fact, no extensive epidemic of plague amongst the field rats.

The remaining factor to be considered is starvation, and this perhaps is the direction from which an explanation may most reasonably be expected; a man's famine must necessarily also be a rat's famine. For some time past, with the exception of tobacco which they do not touch, and castor and aniseed, which they do not appear to care much about, there have been no crops in the vast majority of the fields. In the jungle tract, where in one or two previous years of scarcity great relief has been afforded by the unusually luxuriant growth of the wild grass, or "sama," there has been, this year, no such windfall for rats or men, and there is no room to doubt that the former has been so badly pressed for food as the latter would have been if there had not been early relief available for them.

Although I have made no systematic collection or examination of species, I feel justified, from general observation and the examination of specimens which I have had brought to me, in the conclusion that the two species by far the most common this year have been the common Indian rat ("Mus Rattus") and the Indian gerbille or jebon (Gerbillus Indicus). Of the two the gerbille has been most in evidence in the evenings and has also, I think, been much the most numerous. Blanford remarks "(Fauna of British India") that this animal feeds on roots and grass, seeds and grain, and sometimes causes great damage to the crops. He also observes that this was the rat which did so much damage in the Deccan in 1878-79, cutting down jowari and bajri stalks, and storing the grain in its extensive burrows. It is very prolific and brings forth eight to twelve young at a litter.

"Mus Rattus," on the other hand, has not confined his depredations to the night, but has often shown himself in broad daylight. Blanford says that he is more or less omnivorous, and is found not only on the ground, but in trees. I have occasionally, when camping under tamarind trees, been disturbed in the evening by the broken pods dropped by rats, presumably of this species.

In connection with this prolonged drought, and whether related to this plague of rats or not, other problems arise, which cannot be adequately discussed here. What, for instance, is the cause of the almost total disappearance of snakes in this region, an alleged fact which many district officers have remarked on? Can it be that the rats, which have presumably been on the increase for several years, have eaten their eggs—or is it that the snakes have had such high feeding below ground in the burrows that they have not appeared so much in the open? This explanation was suggested to me sometime ago with the remark that snakes are shy and do not come out in the open more than is necessary. If it is correct there is a very bad time in store for Gujarat when the first shower falls! Another circumstance which is associated by some observers with the increase of rats is the sudden exodus of quail which it is stated arrived in due course but left almost immediately for the South. It is easy to imagine that small birds which roost on the ground would be very much harassed at night from this cause.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

MESSRS. LATHAM AND CO., the Bombay Agents of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, inform us that the Directors have issued their report as at 31st December last which shows the following record for last year:—

1,187 proposals were received for the assurance of £830,955 and 1,094 Policies were issued assuring £679,749 carrying new premiums of £24042.

The revenue of the Company for the year from premiums and interest was £ 3,35 431.

Claims under 508 Policies assuring £174,056 were paid the amount being well within the "expectation."

The funds of the Company amounted on 31st December last to £3,04,980 showing an increase of £101 384 during the year.

A valuation of the Company's Liabilities and Funds was made as at 31st December last and although conducted on a more stringent basis than that adopted at the previous valuation the Reversionary Bonus on British Empire, English and Indian, Policies declared at former Division of Profits has been maintained, viz., in India Rs. 13-12-0 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured in the Temperance section and Rs. 12 8-0 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured in the ordinary section.

The report of the Directors concludes with the following remarks:—

The Directors are satisfied that the Company was never in a stronger or more prosperous condition than now; and they look forward with confidence to the results of the quinquennial period just entered upon to justify the support the company has received and hopes to receive from the insuring public.

ANOTHER of our ancestor's pleasant little customs has just fallen into disuse. According to a very old precedent, of which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the maidens and matrons of Hungerford should have been kissed on Tuesday April 8th, for it was the day of Hocktide. Last year, however, the ancient privilege was taken exception to by certain residents, whose modern ideas were not quite in accord with the early English humour of the observance. There was no kissing on Tuesday, but punch drinking was resorted to instead.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN a paper to the "Societe Civile" M. Armengaud discusses the experiments of Santos-Dumont and the progress of aerial navigation. Steam engines for motor balloons as long as the envelope of the gas is inflammable and their weight is not reduced, are out of the race. M. Serpollet says he can produce a "flash-tube" boiler motor giving 30 horse-power, for a weight of 420lbs., but it must carry 2 1-2 gallons of water, which may do for an automobile, but not for a balloon. Perhaps a steam-turbine would be lighter still.

As to electricity M. Armengaud stater that Renard and Krebs in 1884 employed a motor of 22lbs. and a battery of 855lbs., which gave nine horse-power, but this proportion has not been diminished since. The "explosion," or petrol, motor has been much improved of late years for light motor-cars. The de Dion type is used by many constructors of automobiles. Santos-Dumont last used the Buchet-type for balloon, but the Mors is another light powerful motor. The Panhard and Levassor weighs 11lbs. for a horse-power; the new Bourdeaux, with aluminium parts in the cylinder, weighs 7-7lbs. for a horse-power for sizes of 10 to 25 horse-power and 7-3lbs. for sizes of 25 to 50 horse-power. For short trips the aeronaut must add 1-10th the weight of the motor in gasoline, and for a voyage of 10 hours the gasoline taken should equal the weight of the motor. The ascentional force of the balloon might be reduced as the gasoline is consumed. This could be done, not by letting out hydrogen, but by taking in air and compressing it.

The "Indian Summer," or autumnal haze, of America is explained by the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau. Dry haze in general is owing to fine dust coming from the soil, dead leaves, smoke and ashes of wood fires, sea spray microscopic shells or scales, the spores of fungi and ferns, the pollen of flowers, &c. During still damp nights these particles settle down, and morning air is comparatively clear. During warm days currents of air ascending from the ground carry up the particles. Such haze reaches a height of 7,000 feet in some long dry summers of India. The American "Indian Summer" haze is likewise caused by warm dry weather and absence of winds.

Since the discovery of the Rontgen rays, many substances—for example, uranium and radium—have been found to emit invisible rays, which are capable of impressing a photographic plate in the dark, and possess other properties. Thus, it was shown not long ago by an English experimenter that ordinary paper has this power, and London newspapers photographed their contents on a sensitive plate lying over them. M. de Hemptinne finds that rays from such "radio-active" bodies, as they are called, influence the luminosity of gases under electric waves. Thus a tube containing air at a very low pressure ("a vacuum tube") was made luminous by electrical vibrations of the Tesla order by holding it near a source of the vibrations. The tube was then with drawn from the source until it ceased a to be luminous. Nevertheless, rays from radio-active substance made it luminous while there.

We have already mentioned the observations of Dubois and other French investigators on the parasitic origin of pearls. At a recent meeting of the Zoological Society of London, Dr. H. L. Jameson said the pearls of the mussel were caused by the larva of a parasite allied to the liver-ufke. The larva is encysted in the mantle of the mussel, and if it dies is calcified, thus forming the core of a pearl. There is hope of producing pearls artificially by their means.

Professor Liversidge has shown that metal nugget are often crystalline in structure, and continuing his observations, finds that gold and silver nuggets from the Lake Superior district have been deposited on copper. Klondyke nuggets are pale in colour owing to silver, in some cases about 35 per cent. The results go to prove that gold, silver, platinum, and copper nuggets have been deposited from solutions, and there is nothing to show their fusion by heat.

He is a bold man, if not an imbecile, who tries to trip up Lord Kelvin on a scientific question, however it may be in matters which he has not specially studied. Those who dare a contest with him are almost certain to get a fall. Professor Simon Newcomb, the celebrated American astronomer, was not far out in once remarking that he did not know if Lord Kelvin had ever been found wrong in science. Time as a rule justifies even those results which are at first discredited. His favourite estimate of the age of the earth from its loss of heat by radiation is something like twenty-four million years, and recent observations of Professor Dubois, of the Amsterdam Academy of Sciences, on the sodium and chlorine supplied by rain and rivers to the sea tend to support this figure.

M. Bourquelot recommends as a test for the presence of cane sugar the use of invertin of yeast, which doubles cane sugar. It has the same effect on gentianose and raffinose, but these carbohydrates are rare in plants.

An electrical "diamond drill," or perforator, of rocks has been introduced by the firm of Dunand, of Carouge, Geneva.

M. Barral, a Frenchman, finds by experiments that while cigarettes made with tobacco are noxious to men and animals, those made with leaves of the coffee plant are inoffensive. Perhaps an English investigator will follow up the clue. What with American "combines" and cheap Virginia cigarettes there is ample room for a wholesome rival of tobacco.

Mr. W. G. Stratton recommends chamois leather for filtering thick liquids. It should be well rinsed in cold water, then wrung, and fixed on the top of a funnel, say with small clothes line pegs. After use it should be well washed and dried for another occasion.

As the notoriously sensational science of the American Sunday newspapers occasionally imposes on some British or Continental editor and so tends to the ridicule or discredit of true American science, it is condemned by the higher American scientific journals. A recent instance appears to have caused considerable annoyance if not harm.

A reporter describing the experiments of a well-known professor at one of the American Universities on "parthenogenesis," playfully observed:—"The jelly-fish did not jell." Europe, however, yelled, and Americans being sensitive to European opinion, the professor was blamed. It turns out that he had nothing whatever to do with this "newspaper notoriety" which misrepresented him so completely that it was "loathsome" to him. European scientists had better beware of the American yellow journalist for it seems he is capable not merely of writing a bogus interview, but a funny article on their results.

Candles, hitherto used in lighting the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, are to make way for electricty at a cost of about £20,000.

Professor Alexander Agassiz has been sent from the Agassiz Museum, Harvard, to the unfrequented Male dive Islands, in the Indian Ocean, in quest of rare and beautiful corals.

If we wish to educated the public out of certain hygienically detestable habits potentially harmful to the individual and inimical to the public health, it is obviously of the greatest importance to start with the young, because fundamental principles of this kind are best grasped and retained at a stage of life anterior to the former of the habits in question. For instance, children should be taught to abhor the practice of spitting, whether on a slate, on a fellow scholar, or on the pavement. With a little perseverance it would not be difficult to induce them to refrain from putting their fingers into their mouths, or picking their noses. By dissuading them from moistening the fingers with saliva in order to facilitate the turning over of the leaves of books, sundry distressing exhibitions in later life would be averted, for it is little short of painful to the cleanly minded to see people deliberately lick their palms before applying them to the page that has just been scanned. By teaching the young that the mouth should be reserved for food and drink, they, when grown up, will not convert their lips into pincushions or ostentatiously run their tongues over the pencil before recording memoranda, all these being practices which are more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The gospel of cleanliness should always be given a foremost place in the training of the young, for not only do they directly profit thereby, but the example which they set is calculated to be followed by their elders, whose omission in this respect becomes uncomfortably conspicuous by contrast. We commend these suggestions to those in charge of children as something to go on with, but we have by no means exhausted the subject.

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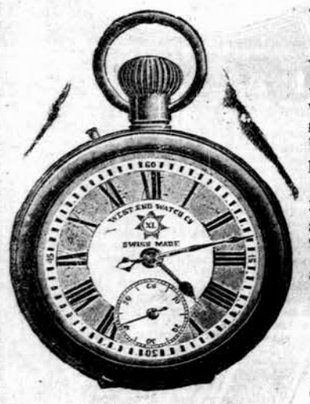

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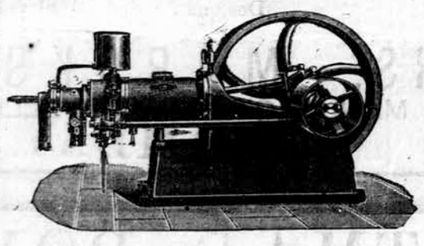

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In charge Opium Police, Anas.

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DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

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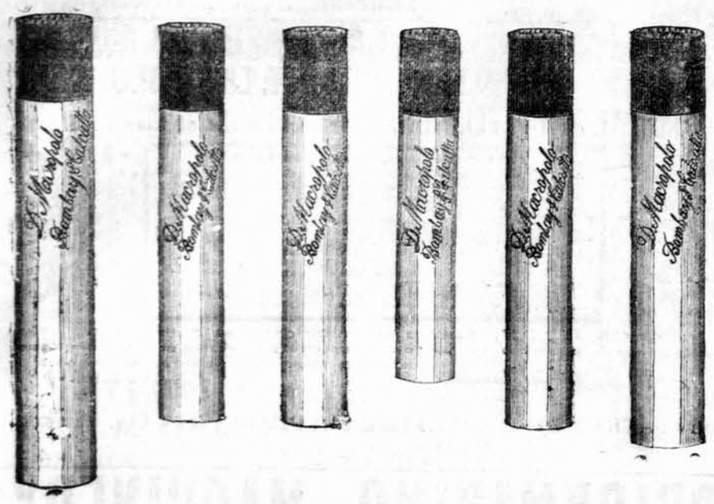

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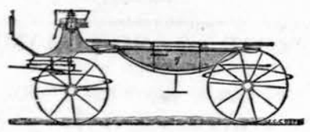

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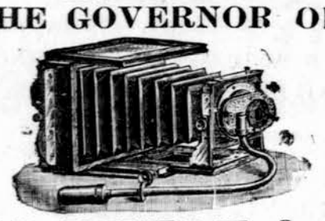

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